

Careful Motor Truck Operation Will Pay Dividends *Discussed In this Issue*

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THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

CHICAGO AND NEW YORK

[Trade Mark Registered U. S. Patent Office.]

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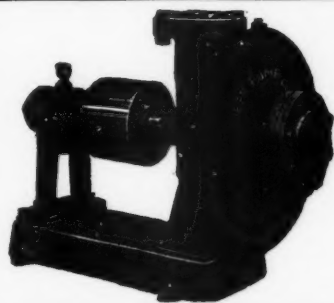
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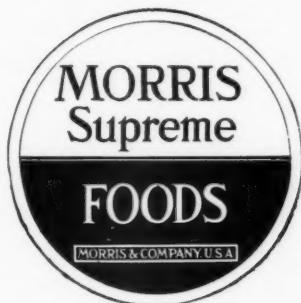
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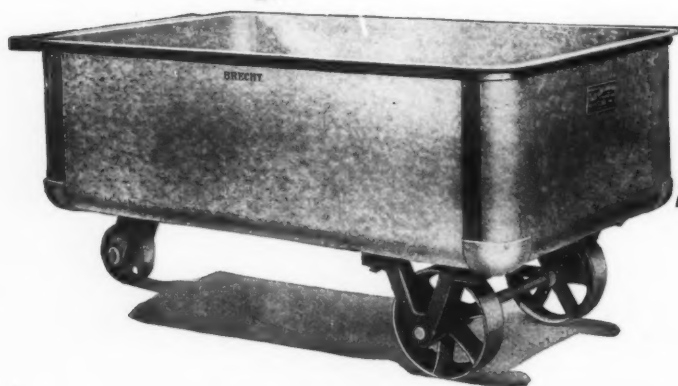
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THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

[Trade Mark Registered U. S. Patent Office.]

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE INSTITUTE OF AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS AND THE AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' TRADE AND SUPPLY ASSOCIATION

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

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Chicago and New York, September 3, 1921.

No. 10.

Meat Packing Conditions Improve

Just as the packing industry was the first to suffer from readjustment after the war, so will it be the industry—according to a prominent packer—to lead the procession “out of the mountains of adversity into the valley of prosperity.”

As is well known, the packing industry did not fight liquidation in the way that many other basic industries did. Packers faced the situation courageously, and the result is that while many industries are in the midst of readjustment, the packing business is on its way towards the clearing and to business on a profitable basis.

In order to study present conditions with a view to arriving at some definite conclusions on the actual trend of affairs in the packing industry THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER made special inquiry over a wide range of concerns. Many replies were received, showing great interest in the matter, and making it clear that conditions are much better with the packers than with many other industries.

One of the best signs of return to better times is the fact that those in the business are beginning to buy supplies and machinery not only for replacement, but in order to take care of future business. Preparing for future business is, of course, the policy of every progressive firm. That American meat packers are progressive in this sense is evidenced by the following letter from one of the largest packers' machinery and equipment houses in answer to an inquiry:

Editor The National Provisioner:

In reply to your inquiry we wish to say that business is good and has been good with us right along. People have to eat, and new machines and appliances, refrigerators and fixtures are always needed and always bought. It takes more advertising and hustling to get what business there is, but the right man with the right goods and the right prices is getting his share.

We have lately closed several large contracts for refrigerators and fixtures and packinghouse equipment, including hog killing outfits and sausage machines, and expect to close more before the cold weather sets in.

Yours very truly,
THE CINCINNATI BUTCHERS' SUPPLY CO.

Chas. G. Schmidt, Pres.

Upturn Began in July.

Other manufacturers of packinghouse machinery report that with the advent of July orders from packers began to increase greatly and have continued to do so since that time. “This indicates that

packers who had for so many months been holding off on the purchase of equipment which was really needed, have recently seen their way to make these expenditures with greater justification than they could six or eight months ago, and are proceeding with work which was held up during that period. Salesmen, in addition to booking orders in July, felt a new note of confidence among the packers, indicating that the industry is getting back to normal.

The information that is most helpful in a practical way is the actual experience of other people in similar circumstances. THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is glad to give this kind of information to its readers. It will publish letters like the foregoing at short intervals, indicating conditions as they actually exist.

PACKER CONFIRMS TRADE UPTURN.

Although seasonal conditions caused a temporary slump in prices in the last half of August, packinghouse operations have increased and broadened materially during the month, according to the Armour trade review for the month. This was the third consecutive month of improvement, according to the same authority. The review goes on to say:

The sustained forward movement that packinghouse trade has been making has been most encouraging. It signifies that the readjustment of the packinghouse business had proceeded further and more thoroughly than had the readjustment in the majority of other businesses, many of which still are suffering from inactivity. The general business situation, of course, has its influence upon the meat trade. It is not possible to consider five million and a half idle workmen, which is the Government estimate of unemployed, without visualizing the sharply decreased purchasing power of the nation.

On the other hand, the condition of the farmer has improved. The farmers have moved about twenty-two million bushels of wheat which they had held over from last year and while they sold it at a loss in comparison with what it cost them to produce it a year ago, that loss was part of agriculture's share in the automatic attempt of basic industries to reach their proper equilibrium. The release of such a vast amount of wheat also relieved much of the financial stringency that was hampering rural banks, and put the farming communities in a fair way to solve their problem of frozen credits.

Outlook for Crops is Good.

The outlook for crops this fall is generally good, though the estimates all along

the line, with the exception of corn, are considerably less than the volume of last year's crops. It must be borne in mind, however, that a large surplus carry-over is on hand and that production for the last several years heretofore has been abnormal. The principal slackening in production, according to Government estimates, is occurring in the South, where cotton planters, with their restricted area of seeded ground, have been assisted in their efforts to limit their output by a poor growing season, but here again is encountered an extraordinarily heavy surplus from last year. Nevertheless, the reduced area of cotton bearing land this season, and the greatly reduced estimated production, have served to strengthen the position of the southern farmer materially. The price of cotton has risen and by market time it should command such a price as will put the south in a good way to solve its financial problems which have indeed been grievous for the last year.

Viewing it from all angles, then the agricultural outlook is very encouraging.

The business of merchandising has not been so satisfactory during August, but that is due in a large measure to the season, and somewhat to the continuance of the feeling of reluctance which the average buyer now is making expenditures. Likewise, the unemployment situation has some bearing upon merchandising.

Continued but Slow Improvement.

The outlook for the months immediately ahead is for a continued though slow improvement in the economic structure of business. World events are shaping themselves rapidly now into the position from which the foreign nations will be enabled to buy from the United States again on a scale somewhat comparable to their needs. That condition is the one most needed to stimulate every phase of industry. The consideration of labor remains one of the most vital problems that must be solved. Further reduction in wage rates have been made during the month, particularly by the steel industry, and other similar adjustments are in view.

It has become patent that the public will not buy merchandise at a price which is higher than certain limits the public itself seems to have tacitly set for that merchandise. It is equally as patent that producers cannot manufacture merchandise at such a price and continue to operate at the present cost of production in many industries. The element of labor cost is the most inflexible of all the costs that enter into the manufacturing of an article, and by the same token it is the most difficult to deal with. Yet, labor cannot expect to continue on the summer fur and automobile plane of living while the rest of the world gets down to blue jeans and overalls.

Reduced operating costs, which means lower wage rates, is the one thing that can most quickly revivify industry. The pinch of necessity on the part of labor may bring that about just as the pinch of necessity on the part of employers three years ago brought about higher wages.

Packers' Delivery Problems

Under this heading information will be published from week to week on the subject of local transportation problems of the meat industry; that is, delivery problems, covering both motor and horse-drawn haulage. The Committee on Local Deliveries of the Institute of American Meat Packers is working on these problems constantly, and is ready to answer questions and take up suggestions made by any packer.

Several articles have appeared in this column along educational lines from the owner's viewpoint in regard to efficient motor truck operation. The following article was prepared by one of the oldest manufacturers of automobile trucks in the country at the request of the Committee on Local Deliveries to be published in THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER.

The Committee has recommended from time to time that some attention be given to recommendations of the manufacturer as to how to obtain the maximum efficiency in automobile operation. It therefore suggests that the following be given careful consideration by all packers using automobiles:

Keep Your Truck Fit.

1. Below are enumerated the five most commonly neglected features of motor truck operation.

- (a) Lack of inspection.
- (b) Lack of lubrication.
- (c) Minor adjustments (loose bolts, nuts, clips, cotter pins, etc.).
- (d) Overloading.
- (e) Overspeeding.

It is impossible to over emphasize these matters of importance which are beyond the physical control of the manufacturer and which the owner must recognize as his responsibility if successful operation is to be maintained.

Inspection.

Inspection is the basis of motor truck maintenance. It is unthinkable that intelligent motor truck owners should allow mechanical trouble to go unattended, providing they know these troubles exist; therefore, the inspection which reveals parts in need of mechanical adjustment, repair or replacement, is of primary importance in maintaining motor truck equipment.

Lubrication.

(1) Just how long and how satisfactory a truck will operate depends more upon proper lubrication than upon any other feature of its care.

(2) Many years of satisfying service will follow good care and neglect will surely cost money.

(3) Excellence of quality will not lubricate. Bearing surfaces or assemblies which, when properly lubricated, will give years of satisfactory service, may be completely ruined by a few hours of neglect. Even slight neglect, not serious enough to immediately destroy, will have its damaging effect upon the mechanism and service, causing an increase of depreciation rate, loss of time, excessive maintenance and operating costs, and performance in general below that which should be enjoyed.

(4) Follow faithfully instructions furnished by the manufacturers. Use the best grade of lubricating oils you can purchase of which there are several good brands on the market—IT PAYS.

Minor Adjustments.

(1) There is bound to be more or less vibration set up in any moving vehicle, resulting in a constant tendency of bolts, nuts, clips, cotter pins, etc., to work loose. Drivers and mechanics should have it strongly impressed upon them the impor-

tance of keeping all parts of this nature carefully tightened. Lamps, fenders, running boards, driver's tops, etc., should not be allowed to become loose and rattling.

(2) Cleaning carbon and grinding valve will improve the running of a motor wonderfully and can be done by the driver or ordinary mechanic.

(3) Magneto, carburetor, valve adjustment and other similar adjustments should only be made by a competent mechanic.

(4) Inspection will reveal practically all of these minor features—insist that they be taken care of AT ONCE.

(5) A few minutes attention when needed will avoid extensive repairs and possible accidents later.

Overspeeding.

(1) Every concern which has used motor trucks to any extent is aware of the fallacy of excess speed.

(2) Attention has been continually directed to this glaring fault by truck manufacturers, tire manufacturers, trade magazines, transportation engineers, etc., for years. Experience is the best teacher as usual, but such experience is expensive. It, therefore, behooves every truck owner to periodically caution his drivers against this practice or better still explain to the driver the effect of speed in magnifying road conditions, with its consequent effect on tires, engine, transmission clutch, rear axles, etc., in fact the mal-effect on the entire vehicle.

(3) Various types of governors have been designed and some benefit has been accomplished thereby, but this does not mean that vigilance should be relaxed by truck owners, as a "FOOL PROOF GOVERNOR" is as yet unknown.

(4) Closely affiliated with over speeding is "CARELESS DRIVING," and this evil contributes very largely to the truck owners' maintenance cost. Some examples follow:

- (a) Improperly adjusted brakes.
- (b) Skidding.
- (c) Driving in car tracks.
- (d) Wheels out of alignment.
- (e) Improper application of anti-skid devices.
- (f) Lack of oil, grease, water.
- (g) Failure to signal.
- (h) Quick starting and stopping.
- (i) Using wrong gears.
- (j) Rough roads—bad holes, etc.
- (k) General carelessness in handling truck.

Overloading.

(1) This is the twin evil of overspeeding and is just as prevalent and just as injurious.

(2) The life of a motor truck may be lengthened very appreciably by proper observance of its rated carrying capacity. If a truck is rated by its maker at $3\frac{1}{2}$ or 5 tons, see that no greater load is carried than $3\frac{1}{2}$ or 5 tons.

(3) Each overload puts an added burden on the motor, transmission, clutch, rear axle, springs and tires, in fact the entire vehicle is adversely affected. Even after the load is removed the strain remains and accumulated strain spells trouble.

(4) Correct distribution of the load is also very important. Do not place entire load at the front or the rear end of body but see to it that the load is so distributed that each component part of the truck bears its proper share of the load.

Care in the operating of motor trucks will pay dividends.

WANTED: PACKER SALES MANAGER.

Packers who are seeking to strengthen their operating departments will find this a splendid time to do so. Not in years have so many high-class men been available, and at reasonable terms. Try a "Want" ad. in THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER and see what quick results you get.

Packers' Traffic Problems

Items under this head cover matters of general and particular interest to the meat and allied industries in connection with traffic and transportation problems, rate hearings and decisions, etc. Further information on these subjects may be obtained upon application to the Institute of American Meat Packers, 22 West Monroe St., Chicago, Ill.

HOOF WEIGHT RULES.

At a conference held in the offices of the Central Freight Association of Chicago Wednesday, August 24, 1921, the railroad representatives agreed to recommend that no changes be made in the rules governing bedding charges or in those governing hoof weight rules.

The Institute of American Meat Packers bulletined members calling the packers' traffic men to a preliminary conference at the Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Tuesday, August 23. At this meeting plans were perfected for the presentation of the facts to the railroad committee the following morning.

On the bedding rules the carriers had proposed to insert a rule providing that when stock cars were bedded by a public stock yards, the full charge of the yard company would be passed on to the shipper. Inasmuch as the larger part of the livestock moving from markets is consigned to packers their interest was apparent.

It was proposed to alter the hoof weight rules so that "gaunt weights" could no longer be used on direct shipments consigned for slaughter. This would have grossly discriminated against the packers.

Thus, once more, the benefits to be derived from well directed co-operation between the various factors in the livestock and packing industry are apparent.

WESTERN LIVESTOCK RATES.

It is the view of the Commission, expressed in No. 12146, National Live Stock Shippers' League against the Santa Fe, that the carriers themselves should reduce all livestock rates, except on horses and mules, in western territory to the basis of 80 per cent of the present rates, but not to any rate less than 50 cents a hundred. The Commission, however, said it would issue no order at this time. Rates as suggested may be published on five days' notice. The record will be held open. The Commission said the record would not support a finding that the rates are unjust and unreasonable as a whole.

The suggested reductions would lower practically all rates from points of origin west of the Missouri River.

CHILLED BEEF FROM CANADA.

Up to the present the chilled beef trade of England has been the monopoly of South America, but now Canada, with its bounteous supplies of corn and other food-stuffs, is apparently about to show that she can also produce prime beef for the English markets, says Ice and Cold Storage.

The Canadians claim that their chilled beef is superior to South American primarily because it can be placed on the English market within a fortnight of its killing. The first consignment was made in July and consisted of cattle killed in Canada as recently as ten days before its arrival at Liverpool.

Value of Meat Campaign Is Urged

Correspondence between President Thomas E. Wilson of the Institute of American Meat Packers and Vice-chairman A. Sykes of the Farmers' Livestock Marketing Committee of Fifteen concerning the enlightenment of consumers as to true meat values was published in recent issues of THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER. Plans for such an education campaign have been held up through lack of co-operation and financing difficulties. It is now hoped that early action will be taken to remedy these difficulties.

The following letter has been received by Mr. Wilson from the Farmers' Livestock Marketing Committee of Fifteen, in reply to Mr. Wilson's suggestion that packers and producers co-operate in an effort to increase meat consumption by developing and disseminating correct information about the food value of meat and its proper place in the diet:

Dear Mr. Wilson:

Your letter of July 19th, to Mr. Sykes, chairman, sub-committee on orderly marketing, was referred to the eat-more-meat sub-committee and by that committee was presented at the meeting of the Farmers' Livestock Marketing Committee of Fifteen on August 11th.

Following a discussion of the contents of your letter and an eat-more-meat campaign in general, the committee authorized a statement to be sent to you as follows:

A more wholesome and trustworthy appreciation of the value of meat and meat products in the dietary is desirable and the members of the Farmers' Livestock Marketing Committee of Fifteen, representing producers, will use their influence to secure the dissemination of unprejudiced and unbiased facts, with reference to meat as food, and it believes those more specifically engaged in the meat trade will find it to their advantage to do the same.

The committee, however, is a temporary one and has no funds or way of securing funds to promote an eat-more-meat campaign.

The committee does not wish those interested in the meat trade to delay their plans out of consideration to the committee.

Very truly yours,

W. J. CARMICHAEL,

Chairman, Eat-More-Meat Committee for Livestock Marketing Committee of Fifteen.

President Wilson Is Optimistic.

To this letter the president of the Institute of American Meat Packers has just replied as follows:

Mr. A. Sykes, Vice-chairman, Livestock Marketing Committee of Fifteen, Ida Grove, Iowa.

Dear Mr. Sykes:

Mr. W. J. Carmichael, acting for the Farmers' Livestock Marketing Committee of Fifteen, has advised me of the action taken by the committee at its recent meeting on my proposal that the Committee of Fifteen, representing livestock producers, and the Institute of American Meat Packers, representing the packing industry, co-operate in an effort to collate and disseminate correct information about the food value of meat, in order that meat consumption per capita may be increased and a wider market thus created for the products of the farmer's meat animal.

The committee states that a more wholesome and trustworthy appreciation of meat and meat products in the dietary is desirable, and it recognizes the necessity of disseminating correct information respecting meat as food. But the committee also states that it "has no funds or

way of securing funds" to promote an educational campaign of the sort proposed.

We are gratified to note the attitude of the committee toward the need of efforts to spread accurate facts concerning meat. Moreover, we believe that the obstacle to co-operation stated by the committee is one which can be overcome.

The Institute believes that if the Committee of Fifteen will lend its energetic support and its active co-operation in the matter, adequate funds probably can be raised from individual producers' associations, the packing industry, the commission men, and perhaps from other groups. Such producers' associations as do not find themselves in position to contribute now might give to whatever efforts are undertaken their active support and co-operation and might participate financially later.

A considerable number of producers' associations already have expressed their interest and willingness to co-operate in an educational campaign of the sort proposed, and some of them, we are advised, are ready to contribute financially now. In view of these circumstances we feel that some practical working method can be developed fairly promptly.

Meanwhile, since we believe that the matter of finance can be arranged, we request the privilege of an early conference between the full Committee of Fifteen and appropriate representatives of the Institute in order that some plan may be agreed on in which the packing industry and others interested can participate and which the Committee of Fifteen will be willing actively to commend and present to livestock producers and their associations.

In this connection we recall that according to press reports, the Committee of Fifteen contemplates calling a meeting of livestock producers some time between October 15 and November 1. We hope that at the early conference which we seek some plan may be worked out which the committee will be willing to endorse and present to the livestock producers' meeting.

Very truly yours,

THOMAS E. WILSON,
President.

OPPOSE SAUSAGE CASINGS DUTY.

In testifying before the senate finance committee at a hearing held last Monday in regard to the provisions of the Fordney tariff bill, A. W. Kempner, vice-president of S. Oppenheimer & Co., New York City, representing sausage casing importers

and dealers, told the committee that the proposed duty of 15 per cent on sausage casings would mean an increased cost of frankfurters to the consumer of between 2 and 3 cents a pound.

"Sausage casings are removed from the free list where they have been for fifty years," said Mr. Kempner. "This will add a half cent per pound to the cost of manufacturing sausage and by the time it reaches the retailer it will mean an added cost of from 2 to 3 cents a pound."

"I asked Mr. Fordney why this duty was put on. He said he did not know and that there had been no discussion on it and that it had probably slipped in with a lot of other things."

Mr. Kempner said that 90 per cent of the casings used for frankfurters are imported and the industry in this country does not need protection.

ARMY OFFICERS SEND THANKS.

A group of United States army officers from the Veterinary School of Meat and Dairy Hygiene were among the most interested attendants at the recent packers' convention at Chicago. The constructive program there presented was a valuable part of their schooling, and their appreciation was attested by the following letter sent to President Thomas E. Wilson of the Institute of American Meat Packers:

Mr. Thomas E. Wilson, President, Institute of American Meat Packers.
Sir: In recognition of the courtesies extended to us by the Institute of American Meat Packers, and being sensitive of a feeling of appreciation for them, and for the privilege of attending the interesting and instructive addresses on the convention program, it is the desire of the undersigned that this formal message of thanks be transmitted to the membership.

CHAS. H. JEWELL,

Major, Veterinary Corps.

WILLIAM P. HILL,

Major, Veterinary Corps.

GEO. A. LYTLE,

Major, Veterinary Corps.

H. S. EAKINS,

Captain, Veterinary Corps.

WM. H. HOUSTON,

Captain, Veterinary Corps.

CLIFFORD C. WHITNEY,

Captain, Veterinary Corps.

H. J. JUZEK,

1st Lieut., Veterinary Corps.

F. B. STEINKOLK,

1st Lieut., Veterinary Corps.

WM. R. WOLFE,

1st Lieut., Veterinary Corps.

R. I. LOVELL,

1st Lieut., Veterinary Corps.

Stockmen Urge Packers to Retail Meats

At its midyear convention at Salt Lake City, Utah, last week the American National Livestock Association adopted a resolution urging meat packers to sell meats at retail. They attribute the present low prices of livestock to the discouragement of the consuming public over failure of retail meat prices to drop, and believe packers can market meats at retail economically and to the advantage of the consumer.

The resolution provides that a committee of three members of the American National Livestock association will wait upon the large packing interests at Chicago and request them to agree to a plan calling for the abrogation of that part of the Palmer consent decree which precludes their entering the retail business.

A resolution was adopted calling upon

congress to extend the emergency tariff act clause regarding wool until such time as a tariff bill can be passed carrying an adequate protective duty. A resolution also was passed for a 20 per cent duty on hides and livestock; also 20 per cent on meats, with four cents a pound minimum.

The cattlemen adopted a resolution calling for co-operation between the producers and the packers regarding the freight rates on fresh meats, which it was stated should be much lower than at present. Commendation of congress for the passage of the Haugen packer bill was given by the meeting.

If you are looking for a good position watch for opportunities on the "Wanted" page of The National Provisioner.

TRADE GLEANINGS

Wilson & Company will erect a new branch house at Dallas, Tex.

The smokehouse of J. Bagho, at 658 North Ashland avenue, Chicago, has been destroyed by fire.

The Oklahoma State Board of Agriculture will erect a slaughterhouse and soap plant at Stillwater, Okla.

The new \$100,000 packinghouse of the Bonner Meat Company, at Sandpoint, Idaho, has been completed.

The Zarazen Brothers Packing Company, Dallas, Tex., has increased its capital stock from \$10,000 to \$30,000.

The plant of the Pioneer Peanut Oil Company, at Abbeville, Ala., has been destroyed by fire. The loss totals \$55,500.

The repair shop of the Cincinnati Abattoir Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, has been destroyed by fire. The loss totals \$150,000.

The Georgia Chemical Products Company has been incorporated at Brunswick, Ga., to manufacture commercial fertilizer.

A new vegetable oil plant, known as the Sun Cheong Milling Company, has been built in Shanghai, China, by an American company.

The Belzoni Cotton Oil Mill has been incorporated at Belzoni, Miss., with a capital of \$10,000. The incorporators are W. G. McNair and J. F. Bain.

The Zapatos Corporation has been organized at Wilmington, Del., with a capital of \$300,000, for developing cattle raising and the meat packing industry.

A cooperative livestock commission company has been established at National Stock Yards, Ill. The company is owned and controlled by livestock producers.

The Service Leather Company has been incorporated at Cincinnati, Ohio, with a capital of \$10,000. The incorporators are Heber H. and Stanley F. Hutchinson.

The Herzog-Heath Packing Company, at Paducah, Ohio, has changed its name to the Paducah Packing Company, and increased its capital stock from \$5,000 to \$100,000.

George Pusch, for the past 42 years connected with the livestock and meat industry, died at his home in Tucson, Ariz., on Saturday, August 20. At the time of his death Mr. Pusch was a partner in the firm of Pusch & Ballinger, wholesale and retail butchers. He was previously connected with the Arivaca Land and Cattle Company.

The Cronkhite-Bosanko Supply Company has purchased the butcher supply department of the Davis-Watkins D. Manufacturing Company, at Denver, Colo. The members of the Cronkhite-Bosanko Supply Company are E. M. Cronkhite, for many years the senior member of the firm of Knight & Cronkhite, of late with the Davis-Watkins D. Manufacturing Company; R. J. Bosanko, formerly traveling salesman with the Davis-Watkins D. Manufacturing Company, and later with the Brecht Company; and G. J. Shellenberger, who has been engaged as manager of the butchers' supply department of the Davis-

Watkins D. Manufacturing Company since the birth of the company.

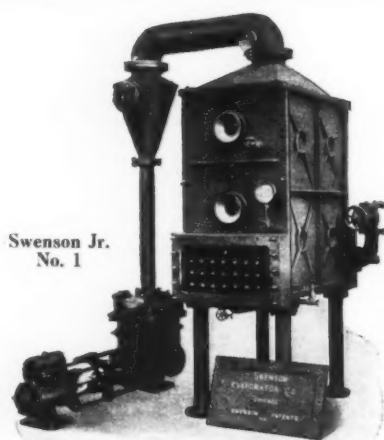
MEAT SUPPLIES AT PHILADELPHIA.

Receipts of western dressed meats and local slaughter under city and federal inspection at Philadelphia, Pa., are officially reported as follows for the week ending Aug. 26, 1921, with comparisons.

Western dressed meats:	This week.	Last week.
Steers, carcasses	3,027	3,068
Cows, carcasses	330	334
Bulls, carcasses	66	66
Veal, carcasses	1,103	1,384
Lamb, carcasses	7,003	7,453
Mutton, carcasses	1,551	2,310
Pork, lbs.	417,274	282,081
Local slaughters:		
Cattle	2,075	1,948
Calves	1,845	1,644
Sheep	7,996	8,003
Hogs	14,762	12,282

PROPOSALS

Proposals for Flour, Cereal Products, Canned Goods, Dried Fruit, etc. Department of the Interior, Office of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C., August 19, 1921. Sealed proposals, plainly marked on the outside of the envelope: "Proposal for flour, dried fruit," etc., as the case may be, and addressed to the "Commissioner of Indian Affairs, 3940 South Ashland Ave., Chicago, Ill.," will be received until 10 o'clock a. m. (standard time) of September 30, 1921, and then opened, for furnishing the Indian Service with beans, canned goods, cornmeal, cracked wheat, dried fruit, flour, hominy, rolled oats, etc., for use during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1922. Schedules giving all necessary information for bidders will be furnished upon application to the Indian Office, Washington, D. C. or the U. S. Indian Warehouses at Chicago, Ill., St. Louis, Mo., and San Francisco, Calif. The Department reserves the right to reject any and all bids, or any part of any bid. CHAS. H. BURKE, Commissioner.



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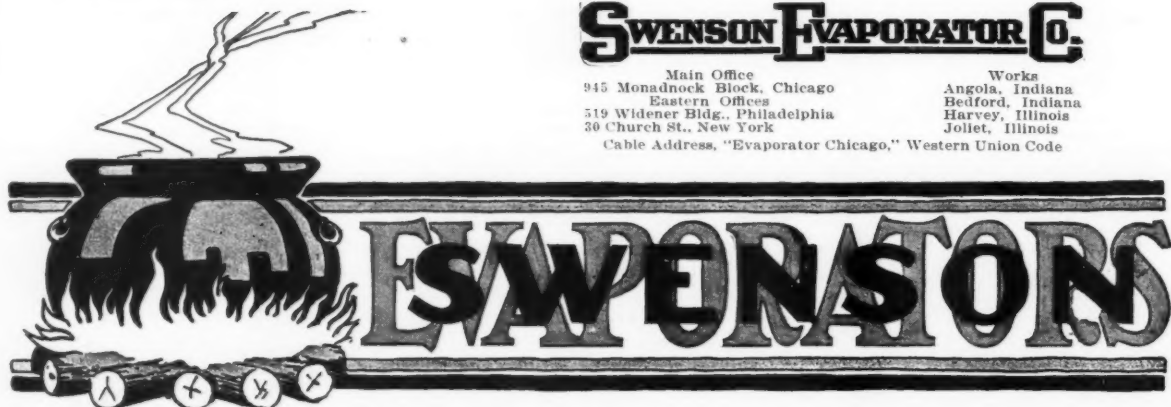
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THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

Chicago and New York

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Exports of Meat Products

Agricultural products, either crude or at
some stage of manufacture, are the fore-
most group of commodities entering into
the export trade of the United States.
And among these meat products rank high.
Regarding them all there is an idea pre-
valent that exports have been very light,
due to the failure to finance them ade-
quately and prices have declined dis-
astrously in consequence.

But, as a matter of fact, with the excep-

tion of cotton, exports of agricultural prod-
ucts were very heavy for the fiscal year
ending June 30, 1921, and showed remark-
able gains, when compared with average
exports for the five years just preceding
the war.

Declines in exports of beef and beef
products were more than offset by in-
creases in bacon exports alone. Other
gains in pork products were cured hams
and shoulders, lard, and canned, fresh
and pickled pork.

Comparison of exports of meat products
in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921
with the preceding year are, of course,
less favorable. However, the declines
which have occurred in exports of meats
can hardly be attributed to failure to
finance them, as is pointed out by the
Commerce Monthly. The enormous ship-
ments of 1919-1920 were abnormal because
Europe was "hungry above all else for
meats." Indeed, they were heavier than
market conditions warranted.

The truth is that the very heavy sales
of meats to Europe in 1920-1921 are re-
markable, considering the steady recovery
that she is making. In countries like Ru-
mania, Bulgaria and Hungary, normally
grain exporters, and France, Spain and
Germany, indeed throughout Europe, ag-
riculture is recovering. And recovery in
meat production will go along with better
crops. During the past year the countries
which were the largest importers of meat
products were Belgium, France, Germany,
and Italy, whose economic life had suf-
fered most.

Local Delivery Economies

In these days of small margins—and
the packer's margins always are small—
it is welcome news to learn of ways to
economize. A field in which this is pos-
sible, and which has been somewhat over-
looked in the past, is that of local de-
liveries. Some of the most valuable
practical suggestions at the recent pack-
ers' convention were made on this subject
by Chairman Oscar G. Mayer of the In-
stitute's Committee on Local Deliveries.

The aims of the committee were to
work out ways of reducing superfluous
delivery service and to publish through
the columns of THE NATIONAL PRO-
VISIONER and otherwise instructive data
on the maintenance and operation of de-
livery operation. Some of this data are
issued in a pamphlet entitled "How to
Cut Delivery Costs," which is worthy of
careful study.

Delivery costs have risen until now they
represent anywhere from 20 to 60 per
cent of the cost of selling packinghouse
products. Unfortunately, the tendency is

in the direction of more service. By
economizing through the curtailment of
unreasonable service, retailers' interests
as well as those of packers will be
served.

Branch house delivery, for example,
could be greatly reduced by return to the
old custom of having dealers come to the
branch house to pick out their own goods.

Costs have gone up through the indis-
criminate use of the automobile, due to
the cost of buying, operating and main-
taining such equipment. Seventy per
cent of all present repair expense could
be eliminated by proper lubrication and
attention to loose parts, as was shown in
recent articles in THE NATIONAL PRO-
VISIONER.

Gas trucks cost more to operate than
horses, says the committee, and where
the mileage is under 20 a day, it says, the
horse is best. Between 20 and 50 miles
a day, it is claimed, electric trucks show
an advantage over gas trucks.

The salesman's car offers a subject for
further economy. It costs a lot to see
the salesman jump blithely into a com-
pany car. Progressive packing companies
find a better plan is to have the salesman
own his own car and allow him a certain
amount per day for its use. He takes
better care of the machine and uses more
judgment in operating it.

Here again the Institute is showing its
members and all packers how to save
money and improve service. The work
of Chairman Mayer's committee is going
to be of big value to the trade this year.

An Unemployment Conference.

A national unemployment conference
will be called by President Harding in the
near future to meet at Washington and
Secretary of Commerce Hoover is formu-
lating plans for it. The members of this
conference will be few in number, so that
they can work out the most practical so-
lutions possible. They will represent the
country geographically and at the same
time the greater groups of industries. In
selecting the men to represent these in-
dustries the co-operation of their national
organizations will be sought.

The object is to develop some means
by which distress and hardship caused by
unemployment may be avoided during the
winter, and aid given in the recovery of
business. For this reason controversial
subjects are not to be discussed, but only
those which will lead to bettering the sit-
uation confronting the country.

Facing a situation where the unem-
ployed may number several millions this
winter the government is adopting a wise
preventive policy.

PRACTICAL POINTS FOR THE TRADE

EXPERT ADVICE.

Answers to questions appearing on this page are prepared with the advice and assistance of the Committee on Packinghouse Practice of the Institute of American Meat Packers. This committee comprises Myrick D. Harding, general superintendent Armour & Company; W. B. Farris, general superintendent Morris & Company; Jacob Moog, vice-president Wilson & Company; F. J. Gardner, general superintendent Swift & Company; John Robertson, general superintendent Miller & Hart; Arthur Cushman, general superintendent Allied Packers, Inc.; Geo. M. Foster, general superintendent John Morrell & Co., Sioux Falls, S. D.; and J. J. Cuff, general manager Jacob Doid Packing Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Readers are invited to submit questions concerning any feature of packinghouse practice on which they desire information or assistance. Criticism or suggestions concerning any matter here discussed are also invited, and will be given careful attention.

HOG AND POULTRY MEAT FEED.

The following inquiry comes from a tankage manufacturer in Michigan:

Editor, The National Provisioner:

Our object is to make hog and poultry meat feed from the wornout dead stock and butcher scraps we collect. We have no trouble about the sale of the hog tankage, but the poultry feed seems to be a little too mealy. The chickens waste quite a lot and it does not seem quite as palatable as the coarser scraps. I have been told that some of the poultry scraps are a mixture of ground pork and beef cracklings. Can this by-product be used to this extent? Any information on making a more palatable poultry scrap will be appreciated.

The Committee on Packinghouse Practice replies:

It seems that this inquirer is having trouble in making his chicken feed a little too mealy and this is caused principally by over-cooking in the pressure tanks and possibly by over-milling, in case the product is put through the mill.

Before we can give a definite answer to this inquirer it will be necessary for us to find out just how this party handles his hog and poultry tankage at the present time.

TANKAGE AND LARD YIELDS.

An Iowa packer has sent the following inquiry:

Editor, The National Provisioner:

In your issue of August 20 you publish under the heading, "Practical Points for the Trade," some figures relative to the percentage of yields of P. S. lard and tankage, in a number of items beginning with clear plates $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs., snouts, etc. Can you advise a little additional information in connection with these tests?

1. Does the figure given for tankage yield include the yield of stick or is it simply the yield of tankage from the slush boxes?

2. Is the percentage figure given as tankage yield based on the weight of the pressed tankage or is it the dry tankage weight?

The figures given for tankage yield include the yield of stick, which is cooked down to a syrupy mass, known as liquid stick and then mixed with the tankage.

The percentage figure given as tankage yield is based on a 10 per cent moisture basis, or what is known as "commercial basis."

USES FOR ANIMAL BLADDERS.

A reader of The National Provisioner in Brooklyn, N. Y., inquires as follows:

Editor The National Provisioner:

I would be pleased to have information regarding the disposition of bladders from hogs, sheep and cattle by packing concerns. I understand they are mostly used by packers themselves for casings or chopped meats, sausage, etc., but thought possibly some might be cleaned, dried or cured so that they might be used as substitute for rubber, as in toy balloons, etc.

In reply the Committee on Packinghouse Practice says:

The packers, as a general proposition, use their cattle and hog bladders as casings for chopped meats, sausage, etc., in

Handling Casing Slime

The next article in the series by the Committee on Packinghouse Practice is entitled "The Handling of Casing Slime." It will appear in an early issue of THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER.

their own production and sell them in a dry or salted form to be used by sausage manufacturers throughout the country.

A number of bladders are used by putty manufacturers as containers. Lard refiners use many bladders as containers for lard.

We have never heard of bladders being used as a substitute for rubber as in toy balloons, etc.

HANDLING TALLOW.

In response to an inquiry from a Western packer concerning the handling of tallow prior to shipping the Committee on Packinghouse Practice makes reply as follows:

It is the general practice to store tallow in steel tanks, being very careful to have it thoroughly dry before doing so. If it is not dry, it will run up in acid.

Also be careful not to heat it until it is ready to ship, as too much heat will spoil the color.

Are you taking advantage of the service available on the "Practical Points for the Trade" page? Refer all questions on any feature of packinghouse practice to this department.

SUPPLY ASSOCIATION COMMITTEES.

President J. P. Brunt of the American Meat Packers' Trade and Supply Association, who was re-elected for the third year as head of the organization at the recent convention at Chicago, announces appointment of the following standing committees for the ensuing year:

Packers' conference committee—W. B. Hulme, chairman, Chicago, Ill.; L. E. Griffin, Boston, Mass.; W. B. Cassell, Baltimore, Md.; Arthur Dyer, New York City; W. T. Riley, Philadelphia, Pa.

Membership committee—Walter J. Richter, chairman, Chicago, Ill.; Geo. W. Williams, Chicago, Ill.; S. G. Leitch, Troy, O.; H. C. Huggins, Chicago, Ill.; H. E. Seanor, Chicago, Ill.

Auditing committee—H. L. Harris, chairman, New York City; F. M. DeBeers, Chicago, Ill.; J. Kindleberger, Kalamazoo, Mich.; Chas. G. Schmidt, Cincinnati, O.; S. J. Davies, Wheeling, W. Va.

Entertainment committee—E. W. Bromilow, chairman, Chicago, Ill.; H. G. Edwards, Chicago, Ill.; John R. Livezey, Philadelphia, Pa.; L. E. Griffin, Boston, Mass.; A. F. W. St. John, New York City.

Booster committee—R. B. Harbison, chairman, Chicago, Ill.; J. V. Jamison, Jr., Hagerstown, Md.; Fred Higbee, Chicago, Ill.; A. Mallory, Cleveland, O.; Arthur Dyer, New York City.

Exhibit committee—John J. Dupps, Jr., Chicago, Ill.; Paul J. Delaney, New York City; G. D. Allman, Chicago, Ill.; H. T. Powers, Crawfordsville, Ind.; R. C. Smith, New York City.

In his letter to members, President Brunt appeals for co-operation and suggestions from all members. He says:

"We wish to thank you for the co-operation you have given the officers of this association in the past year and to solicit your suggestions. We ask you to take an active interest in the affairs of your association, as we know if we can get suggestions from all of our members at all times during the year, the work of the association will be much improved."

F. C. ROGERS
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PROVISIONS AND LARD

WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the barrel, except lard, which is quoted by the hundredweight in tierces, pork and beef by the barrel or tierce and hogs by the hundredweight.

Prices Steady—Trade Light—Lard Influenced by Oil—Hogs Firmer—Exports Continue Good—Stocks Decreasing.

The action of the products market has sharply differentiated the past week between the action of meat values and the action of lard values. The lard market has been strong and fairly active, influenced largely by the developments of the cottonseed oil market at New York, where prices have advanced about one cent a pound recently on the sensational damage reports to the cotton crop. The advance in the lard market has been helped by some reports of liberal export orders, although it has been difficult to confirm these reports. Nevertheless, there is a fairly active outward movement of lard, which has been kept up for weeks past.

The shipments of lard the past week from Atlantic ports were 21,928,000 lbs., of which 10,928,000 lbs. were to Germany, and the exports of meats were 14,271,000 lbs. The fact that these exports keep up week after week, has had a very material influence on the general feeling in the market, and the trade does not believe that exports could be on such a large scale as they are at present unless the product was being actually sold abroad, and not consigned as many have endeavored to claim.

While the lard market has been comparatively firm, the market for meats has been weak, relatively, and ribs and pork are down to about the low point of the season. With the action of the hog market something apparently had to give, in view of the strength in lard. Hogs declined an average of \$1.10 a hundred during the week and the price is the lowest for some weeks. The average prices at Chicago for the past week compared with the previous week follow:

	Hogs	Cattle	Sheep	Lambs
Last week	\$ 8.15	\$ 8.10	\$ 4.50	\$ 9.25
Previous week	8.25	8.75	4.90	10.20
Cor. week, 1920	14.50	15.05	7.65	13.40
Cor. week, 1919	18.70	15.90	8.50	16.20
Cor. week, 1918	19.00	16.00	12.75	17.65
Cor. week, 1917	17.50	12.90	10.25	17.00
Cor. week, 1916	10.50	9.85	7.10	10.50
Cor. week, 1915	7.05	9.10	5.75	8.90
Cor. week, 1914	9.20	9.25	5.00	7.40
Cor. week, 1913	8.00	8.30	4.25	7.30
Cor. week, 1912	8.34	8.25	4.10	6.80
Cor. week, 1911	7.11	7.10	3.00	5.00

Av. 1911 to 1920.....\$12.00 \$11.15 \$6.90 \$11.05

A very interesting study has been made by the Bureau of Markets on the average weights of livestock coming into the market monthly during the past year. They state that as a result of these studies, it is evident that there is a well defined cycle in the weights of livestock. For instance, the average weight of cattle is lower in October than in March, while April calves show a smaller average weight than September. On the other hand, July and August hogs are heavier than spring hogs.

The average weights in lbs. of livestock monthly for the past year follow:

	Cattle	Calves	Hogs	Spring-lambs
1920—				
July	980.17	180.96	238.56	71.80
August	960.46	190.15	234.06	78.85
September	961.57	217.94	227.02	76.67
October	931.72	203.29	221.62	80.62
November	939.06	207.48	217.90	83.53
December	977.85	171.80	221.26	85.66

1921—				
January	986.26	169.85	227.28	87.30
February	992.72	156.23	227.89	88.10
March	1,006.94	143.57	227.70	88.62
April	1,012.74	136.82	225.56	85.14
May	1,005.99	148.20	220.01	78.16
June	1,010.01	160.89	233.65	72.57

The consumption of product based on the inspected slaughter average dressed weight and stocks as reported from month to month with the exports indicate a very liberal domestic distribution of meats and fats during the month of June, for which figures are now available. The total domestic consumption of lard, meat, oleo-oil, edible tallow and stearine for June was 901,312,000 lbs. and the June consumption exceeded the May by 97,242,000 lbs. or 10.8%, and the consumption exceeded June last year by 43,535,000 lbs., or 4.8%.

The apparent consumption of beef and veal in June alone was 391,361,000 lbs., an increase of 12.2% over May and about one per cent under June a year ago. The consumption of pork and pork products for the month of June was 467,909,000 lbs., an increase of 9.08% over May, and 8% increase over June a year ago. The consumption of lamb and mutton was 42,040,000 lbs., an increase of 9.4% over May and 24% over last year.

The developments as to the prospective movement of hogs are being very carefully studied at present. The average price of hogs for the past week of 8.15c brought the price nearer in relation to the price of feed grains than it has been for some period. With the price of corn still around 55c and below, a price of over 8c for hogs is relatively high, although the relation is not quite as unfavorable as it was a short time ago.

With the very favorable crop conditions for corn as now reported, there is a very strong difference of opinion as to prospective values for hogs and hog products based on the feed position. One party is convinced that with the large amount of old corn in the country and the prospective crop of new, it will be impossible to advance the price of corn materially, and sooner or later the price of hogs will have to adjust itself to the price of corn. On the other hand, there is an equally strong belief that the distribution and price of meats and meat products will make such a demand for livestock as to bring a decided influence to bear on the price of feed grains, particularly with the enormous shortage this year in feed grains and hay throughout the world.

PORK—The market in the east was dull and steady, but in the west was barely steady. The upturn in cotton is expected to increase southern demand. At New York mess was quoted at \$25.50@26, family \$30@34, and short clears \$23@27. At Chicago mess pork was quoted at \$20.

LARD—Good domestic and export sales continue to feature the trade. Stocks are decreasing rapidly. The market's undertone was firm. Prime western at New York was quoted at 12.50@12.60c, middle western 12.10@12.20c, New York City 11½c, refined to the continent 13½c, South American 13½c, and Brazil kegs 14½c. Compound lard was quoted at 10½@11c, with an improving demand. Regular lard in Chicago in round lots was quoted at September price, with some sales at 2½c

over, loose lard was quoted at 60c under October, and leaf lard at 11c.

BEEF—The market was dull and steady. The market was quoted at \$12@14 for mess, packet \$13@14, family \$15@16, and extra India mess at \$19@20.

SEE PAGE 33 FOR LATER MARKETS.

CHICAGO PROVISION STOCKS.

Stocks of pork, lard and meats in Chicago on September 1 compare as follows with stocks a month ago and a year ago:

	Sept. 1, 1921.	Aug. 1, 1921.	Sept. 1, 1920.
Mess pork, bbls....	1,093	2,193	19,651
Other pork, bbls....	26,269	31,416	35,816
Lard, reg., lbs....	62,687,000	96,713,000	85,222,000
Other lard, lbs....	8,840,000	9,414,000	10,639,000
Short rib sides, lbs.	7,349,000	9,101,000	12,859,000
Short cl. sides, lbs.	278,000	59,000	2,085,000
Ex. sh. cl. sides, lbs.	1,442,000	2,414,000	2,719,000
Total meats, lbs....	112,786,000	119,754,000	137,602,000

AUGUST HOG RECEIPTS.

Estimated hog receipts for August at the eleven leading markets—Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Sioux City, St. Paul, Indianapolis, Cleveland, Buffalo and Pittsburgh—show that there were 1,880,000 hogs received as compared with 1,742,000 for August, 1920, and 1,493,000 two years ago. The receipts for the first eight months of this year were 19,393,000 against 19,873,000 for the first eight months of 1920 and 21,657,000 for the same period in 1919.

MEAT SUPPLIES AT CHICAGO.

Receipts of livestock at Chicago for August, 1921 and 1920, compare as follows:

	1921.	1920.
Cattle	231,797	250,445
Calves	50,379	50,988
Hogs	581,561	494,584
Sheep	439,732	462,230
Horses	1,334	3,625
Cars	21,813	20,999

Shipments from Chicago compare as follows:

	1921.	1920.
Cattle	83,694	98,891
Calves	4,397	5,316
Hogs	158,096	111,723
Sheep	96,125	153,628
Horses	1,174	3,407
Cars	5,684	6,265

FOREIGN EXCHANGE SITUATION.

[Editor's Note.—This statement is prepared weekly by the Institute of American Meat Packers from information obtained from The Merchants Loan & Trust Company, Chicago, Illinois.]

Country—Monetary Unit.	Par value in U. S. Money.	Unit value on Sept. 1.
Austria—Krone	\$0.203	.0013
Belgium—Franc	.193	.0765
Czechoslovakia—Krone	.193	.0121
Denmark—Krone	.268	.18
Finland—Finnmark	.193	.0150
France—Franc	.193	.0790
Germany—Mark	.238	.0118
Great Britain—Pound	4.866	3.75
Greece—Drachma	.193	.0875
Italy—Lira	.193	.0451
Japan—Yen	.498	.1850
Jugo-Slavia—Krone	*	.0056
Netherlands—Florin	.402	.32
Norway—Krone	.268	.1350
Poland—Polish Mark	*	.0005
Roumania—Leu	.193	.0121
Russia—Rouble	.515	....
Servia—Dinar	.193	.0239
Spain—Peseta	.193	.1310
Sweden—Krona	.238	.2175
Switzerland—Franc	.193	.1710
Turkey—Turkish Pound	4.40	....

*No par of exchange has been determined upon and will probably not be fixed until after the Allies have decided upon all of the requirements from those countries.

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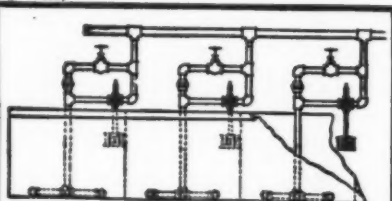
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Showing application of the No. 16 Regulator to Ham Cooking Vats. Arrangement may be modified for other conditions.

Packinghouse By-Products Markets

Blood.

Chicago, Sept. 1, 1921.

Sales were few and far between, demand from all sources falling to a very low ebb. Market about steady at the quotations found below.

Ground	\$2.05@2.75
Crushed and unground	2.40@2.50
Ground concentrated tankage	2.05@2.75
Unground	2.40@2.50

Digester Hog Tankage Materials.

The recent severe break in the market for hogs and corn, plus sharply higher prices as by producers of raw materials, buyers were virtually on a strike this week. A very desirable lot of high grade ground was held at \$3.25 with best counter bid at \$3.10 f. o. b. Chicago. Some low grade ground sold at \$2.00 Missouri River points, and some higher testing ground at \$2.25. Buyers declared that they would not pay over \$3.00 for high grade crushed and unground that two weeks ago were eagerly sought after at \$3.25 delivered Chicago.

Ground, 11-12% ammonia	\$3.00@3.25
Unground, 10-11% ammonia	2.85@3.10
Unground, 7-9% ammonia	2.50@2.75

Fertilizer Tankage Materials.

Buyers and sellers continued too far apart in their views to permit any volume of trading this week. Until conditions change one way or the other, very little trading is anticipated before the winter months.

High grade, ground, 10-11% ammonia	\$2.35@2.50
Lower grade, ground, 6-9% ammonia	2.10@2.25
High grade, unground	2.15@2.30
Medium grade, unground	1.75@2.00
Low grade and country rend, unground	1.50@1.85
Bone tankage, unground	1.75@2.00
Hoof meal	2.10@2.25
Liquid stick	1.50@1.75
Hair tankage, dry, unground	1.25@1.50
Garbage tankage, ground	1.00@1.25

Bone Meals.

Stocks of bone meals are pretty well exhausted in the Middle West and prices remain firm at last week's advance.

Raw bone meal	\$25.00@30.00
Steamed, ground	21.00@24.00
Steamed, unground	16.00@18.00
Grinding hooft, pig toes, waste horns	16.10@18.00

Cracklings.

Very good demand for cracklings at the recent decline.

Pork, according to grease and quality	\$55.00@60.00
Beef, according to grease and quality	50.00@55.00

Glue and Gelatine Stocks.

No change in this branch of the trade, demand being very limited and prices at the low point of the year thus far.

Calf stock	\$80.00@100.00
Edible pig skin strips	55.00@60.00
Rejected manufacturing bones	40.00@45.00
Horn piths	25.00@30.00
Cattle jaws, skulls and knuckles	20.00@22.00
Junk and hotel kitchen bones	14.00@16.00
Hog, calf and sheep bones	17.00@19.00
Sinews, pizzels and hide trimmings	20.00@22.00
Sheep trimmings	12.00@14.00

Hoofs, Horns and Manufacturing Bones.

Producers should keep in mind that the quotations found below are for unassorted materials and that sorted materials for export command a premium of \$10 to \$15 per ton so far as the manufacturing bones are concerned.

No. 1 horns	\$175.00@200.00
No. 2 horns	125.00@150.00
No. 3 horns	50.00@75.00
Hoofs, black	18.00@22.00
Hoofs, striped	25.00@30.00
Hoofs, white	35.00@40.00
Round shin bones, unassorted, heavies	55.00@60.00
Round shin bones, unassorted, lights	40.00@45.00
Flat shin bones, unassorted, heavies	50.00@55.00
Flat shin bones, unassorted, lights	40.00@45.00
Thigh bones, unassorted, heavies	55.00@60.00
Thigh bones, unassorted, lights	40.00@45.00

Hog Hair.

No change in the hog hair market. Coal and field dried quotable around 1 1/4 c f. o. b. production points. Processed hog hair winter take-off, of long staple, is quotable around 4c Chicago freight. Processed summer is not wanted.

Pig Skin Strips.

Prime strips of extra length at 3 1/4 c per pound basis Chicago freight, as well as Edible No. 2's and No. 3's around 3c delivered Chicago.

CANADIAN CATTLE MARKETS.

Sales of cattle and calves at chief Canadian centers, with top prices for selects, compared to the same time a week ago and a year ago, are reported as follows by the Markets Intelligence Division of the Dominion Department of Agriculture for the week ending Aug. 25, 1921:

CATTLE.

	Sales		Top price good steers	
	Week ending week, ending Aug. 25, 1920.	Week ending week, ending Aug. 18, 1921.	Week ending week, ending Aug. 25, 1920.	Week ending week, ending Aug. 18, 1921.
Toronto (U. S. Y.)	6,438	3,125	8,440	\$7.50 \$14.50 \$7.00
Montreal (P. St. Chs.)	1,039	913	1,135	6.10 11.00 6.85
Montreal (E. End)	820	731	861	6.10 11.00 6.85
Winnipeg	4,098	8,311	3,843	5.75 12.00 6.00
Calgary	681	1,505	726	5.25 10.00 5.25
Edmonton	842	1,197	843	5.50 9.50 5.50

CALVES.

	Sales		Top price good calves	
	Week ending week, ending Aug. 25, 1920.	Week ending week, ending Aug. 18, 1921.	Week ending week, ending Aug. 25, 1920.	Week ending week, ending Aug. 18, 1921.
Toronto (U. S. Y.)	1,552	1,031	1,711	\$10.00 \$19.50 \$10.00
Montreal (P. St. Chs.)	730	520	1,069	9.00 14.00 7.50
Montreal (E. End)	665	400	687	9.00 14.00 7.50
Winnipeg	570	523	1,063	6.50 12.00 8.00
Calgary	383	197	286	6.00 10.75 6.00
Edmonton	263	156	145	5.50 9.50 6.00

CANADIAN MUTTON MARKETS.

Sales of sheep and lambs at chief Canadian centers, with top prices for good lambs, compared to a week ago and a year ago, are reported by the Markets Intelligence Division of the Dominion Department of Agriculture for the week ending Aug. 25, 1921, as follows:

	Sales		Top price good lambs	
	Week ending week, ending Aug. 25, 1920.	Week ending week, ending Aug. 18, 1921.	Week ending week, ending Aug. 25, 1920.	Week ending week, ending Aug. 18, 1921.
Toronto (U. S. Y.)	11,275	4,481	8,066	\$10.00 \$16.50 \$10.00
Montreal (P. St. Chs.)	5,854	3,328	3,751	8.00 13.50 8.50
Montreal (E. End)	2,135	1,418	1,364	8.00 13.50 8.50
Winnipeg	1,447	1,608	642	10.50 12.50 10.25
Calgary	875	1,096	1,293	7.75 12.00 8.00
Edmonton	328	296	31	8.00 11.00 8.00

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS.

Exports of provisions from the Atlantic and Gulf ports for the week ending Aug. 27, 1921, with comparisons:

	PORK, RELS.		From Nov. 1, 1920, to Aug. 27, 1921.
	Week ended Aug. 27, 1921.	Week ended Aug. 28, 1920.	
United Kingdom	67	541	1,602
Continent	583	541	16,484
So. and Cent. Amer.	.....	.....	5,492
West Indies	630	410	15,582
B. N. A. Colonies	100	.....	1,294
Other countries	.....	.....	1,359
Total	1,380	951	41,813

	BACON AND HAMS, LBS.		From Nov. 1, 1920, to Aug. 27, 1921.
	Week ended Aug. 27, 1921.	Week ended Aug. 28, 1920.	
United Kingdom	1,044,000	2,967,600	347,011,300
Continent	2,301,500	5,290,200	141,170,204
So. and Cent. Amer.	67,000	.....	1,087,138
West Indies	881,000	.....	16,352,963
B. N. A. Colonies	96,000	.....	367,621
Other countries	97,000	.....	824,731
Total	13,886,500	8,167,800	506,813,987

	LARD, LBS.		From Nov. 1, 1920, to Aug. 27, 1921.
	Week ended Aug. 27, 1921.	Week ended Aug. 28, 1920.	
United Kingdom	4,038,945	130,000	260,101,556
Continent	15,143,040	5,244,248	418,103,215
So. and Cent. Amer.	365,000	.....	2,220,107
West Indies	923,000	.....	14,505,917
B. N. A. Colonies	40,000	.....	156,447
Other countries	406,000	.....	815,855
Total	20,915,985	5,375,648	695,903,097

RECAPITULATION OF THE WEEK'S EXPORTS.

	Pork, lbs.	Bacon and Hams, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
From—			
New York	1,380	9,385,500	18,940,985
Boston	.....	1,160,000	.....
Philadelphia	.....	.....	36,800
Baltimore	.....	.....	216,000
Montreal	.....	3,335,000	1,723,000
Total, week	1,380	13,886,500	20,915,985
Previous week	6,911	24,083,270	22,478,723
Two weeks ago	.....	12,962,500	18,894,554
Cor. week 1920	951	8,167,800	5,375,648

Comparative summary of aggregate exports, in lbs., from Nov. 1, 1920, to Aug. 27, 1921:

	1920 to 1921.	1919 to 1920.	Decrease.
Pork	8,362,600	8,762,200	400,600
Bacon and hams	506,813,987	861,427,514	354,613,527
Lard	695,903,097	525,041,907	*170,861,190

*Increase.

TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE AND SOAP

WEEKLY REVIEW

TALLOW—The market the past week was moderately active, sales of 300 drums of city special loose being reported at 6¼c, an advance of ¼c per lb. over the level of a week ago. Soap interests appear interested, but offerings are very firmly held, the market showing the effects of the recent cleaning up of a good part of the visible stocks. Buyers do not enthuse about following the upturns, but sellers are encouraged by the better feeling in oils and greases, and the prospective smaller cottonseed oil crush. South American tallow is quiet. The English market showed little change for Australian tallow the past week. At Liverpool fine Australian was quoted at 49s, 6d and good mixed at 45s, 3d.

At New York prime city was quoted at 5¼c nominal, special loose 6¼@6½c, and edible at 7½@8c. At Chicago packers' No. 1 was quoted at 5½@6c and edible at 7¼@7½c.

OLEO STEARINE—The market as a rule was dull and nominal, with the undertone very steady. Offerings were light, but consumers' interest was quiet. The firmness in tallow and the action in cotton oil encouraged holders. At New York oleo was quoted at 10¼c nominal, while at Chicago oleo was 10@10¼c.

OLEO OIL—The market is steady with the other competitive greases, but demand is rather limited. At New York extra oleo is quoted at 13¼c nominal. At Chicago extra was 11@11½c.

SEE PAGE 33 FOR LATER MARKETS.

LARD OIL—Demand was quiet, and a weaker tone in refined oil featured the market. Irregularity in pure lard was a factor. At New York edible was quoted at \$1.15 per gallon, extra No. 1 at 67¢, 72¢, No. 1 at 62¢@65¢, and No. 2 at 60¢@61¢.

NEATSFOOT OIL—The market is dull but rather firm. Pure oil is quoted at 77¢ per gallon, extra No. 1 at 72¢, No. 1 at 67¢, and cold pressed at 87¢ per gallon.

GREASES—The firmness with which offerings have been held has tended to restrict operations in the grease market. Inquiries are out of line. At New York yellow and choice house were quoted at 4¼@4½c, brown at 3¼@4¼c and white at 6¼@8c, depending on grade. At Chicago brown was quoted at 3@3½c, house at 3½@4c, yellow at 4@4¼c, and choice white at 6½@6¾c.

CHEMICALS AND SOAP SUPPLIES.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

New York, Aug. 30, 1921.—Latest quotations on chemicals and soap makers' supplies are as follows: 74 to 76% caustic soda, 4@4¼c lb.; 60% caustic soda, 3½@3¾c lb.; 98% powdered caustic soda, 4¼@5c lb.; 48% carbonate of soda, 2¼c lb.; 58% carbonate of soda, 2¾@2¾c lb.; talc, 1¼@2c lb.; silex, \$20 per 2,000 lbs.

Clarified palm oil, in casks of 2,000 lbs., 7¾@8c lb.; yellow olive oil, commercial, \$1.00@1.10 gal.; Cochiti coconut oil, 11½@12c lb.; Ceylon coconut oil, 10½@10¾c lb.; soya bean oil, 9c lb.; corn oil, 9c lb.; peanut oil, in bbls., deodorized, 10½@

10¾c lb.; peanut oil, crude, f. o. b. mills, in tanks, 7½@7¾c lb.

Prime city tallow, special, last sale, 6¼c per lb.; dynamite glycerine, nominal, 12½c lb.; saponified glycerine, nominal, 9¾c lb.; crude soap glycerine, nominal, 8½c lb.; chemically pure glycerine, nominal, 13½@14c lb.; prime packers' grease, nominal, 4@4¼c lb.

GREEN AND SWEET PICKLED MEATS.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from the Davidson Commission Co.)

Chicago, Aug. 31.—Quotations on green and sweet pickled meats, f. o. b. Chicago, loose, are as follows:

Regular Hams—Green, 8@10 lbs. avg., 17¼c; 10@12 lbs. avg., 17½c; 12@14 lbs. avg., 17¾c; 14@16 lbs. avg., 17¾c; 16@18 lbs. avg., 17¾c; 18@20 lbs. avg., 17¾c. Sweet pickled, 8@10 lbs. avg., 21c; 10@12 lbs. avg., 21c; 12@14 lbs. avg., 21c; 14@16 lbs. avg., 21c; 16@18 lbs. avg., 21c; 18@20 lbs. avg., 21c.

Skinned Hams—Green, 14@16 lbs. avg., 19c; 16@18 lbs. avg., 19c; 18@20 lbs. avg., 19c; 20@22 lbs. avg., 18½c; 22@24 lbs. avg., 18c. Sweet pickled, 14@16 lbs. avg., 24c; 16@18 lbs. avg., 24c; 18@20 lbs. avg., 24c; 20@22 lbs. avg., 23½c; 22@24 lbs. avg., 23c.

Picnic Hams—Green, 4@6 lbs. avg., 9½c; 6@8 lbs. avg., 9c; 8@10 lbs. avg., 8¾c; 10@12 lbs. avg., 8¾c. Sweet pickled, 4@6 lbs. avg., 10¼c; 6@8 lbs. avg., 10c; 8@10 lbs. avg., 9½c; 10@12 lbs. avg., 9c.

Clear Bellies—Green, 6@8 lbs. avg., 21c; 8@10 lbs. avg., 18c; 10@12 lbs. avg., 16c; 12@14 lbs. avg., 14c; 14@16 lbs. avg., 13½c. Sweet pickled, 6@8 lbs. avg., 19c; 8@10 lbs. avg., 17½c; 10@12 lbs. avg., 15½c; 12@14 lbs. avg., 14c; 14@16 lbs. avg., 13½c.

CANADIAN HOG MARKETS.

Sales of hogs at chief Canadian centers for the week ending Aug. 25, 1921, are reported as follows by the Markets Intelligence Division of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, with top prices for selects, compared to a week and a year ago:

	Sales			Top price selects—		
	Week ending Aug. 25, 1920.	Same week ending Aug. 18, 1920.	Week ending Aug. 25, 1921.	Week ending Aug. 18, 1921.	Same week ending Aug. 11, 1921.	Week ending Aug. 25, 1920.
Toronto (C. S. Y.)	4,188	2,585	4,622	\$13.00	\$20.25	\$14.50
Montreal (P. S. C.)	2,333	1,650	2,920	12.50	20.75	14.00
Montreal (E. S. C.)	1,601	1,325	1,427	12.50	20.75	14.00
Winnipeg	1,263	1,562	2,064	13.00	20.00	14.25
Calgary	473	237	482	13.75	19.75	13.50
Edmonton	491	368	515	13.00	19.50	13.25

PORK CUTS AT NEW YORK.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from H. C. Zaun.)

New York, Aug. 31, 1921.—Wholesale prices on green and sweet pickled pork cuts in New York City are reported as follows: Pork Loins, 33@36c; Green Hams, 8@10 lbs., 21c; 10@12 lbs., 20½c; 12@14 lbs., 20c; Gr. Clear Bellies, 8@10 lbs., 18c; 10@12 lbs., 17½c; 12@14 lbs., 17c; Gr. Rib Bellies, 10@12 lbs., 16c; 12@14 lbs., 16c; S. P. Clear Bellies, 6@8 lbs., 15c; 8@10 lbs., 16c; 10@12 lbs., 15c; 12@14 lbs., 14c; S. P. Rib Bellies, 10@12 lbs., 14c; 12@14 lbs., 13½c; S. P. Hams, 8@10 lbs., 24c; 10@12 lbs., 23½c; 12@14 lbs., 23c; Dressed Hogs, 16¾c; City Steam Lard, 11¼c; Compound, 11c.

Western prices on green cuts are as follows: Pork Loins, 8@10 lbs., 28c; 10@12 lbs., 27c; 12@14 lbs., 26c; 14@16 lbs., 24c; Skinned Shoulders, 16c; Boneless Butts, 24c; Boston Butts, 17c; Lean Trimmings, 12c; Regular Trimmings, 9c; Spareribs, 8c; Neck Ribs, 3c; Kidneys, 5c; Livers, 3c; Pig Tongues, 9c; Pig Tails, 9c.

BUTTER AT FOUR MARKETS.

Wholesale prices of 92 score butter at Chicago, New York, Boston and Philadelphia, for the week of Aug. 20 to Aug. 26, 1921:

	August					
	20.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.
Chicago	39	38	37½	37	37½	38½
New York	42	41	39½	40	41½	41½
Boston	43½	41	40	41	42	42
Phila.	42½	41	40½	40½	41½	41½

Wholesale prices of carlots, fresh centralized butter, 90 score, at Chicago:

	August					
	20.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.
	30½	35-35½	34½-¾	34½-35	35½-¾	36

Receipts of butter by cities, tubs:

	This week.	Last week.	Last year.	Since Jan. 1, 1921.
	Aug. 25, 1920.	Aug. 18, 1920.	Aug. 25, 1920.	Aug. 25, 1920.
Chicago	43,760	43,720	37,657	1,811,535
New York	53,936	52,294	32,522	1,851,934
Boston	17,134	22,571	13,775	708,948
Phila.	13,246	11,069	9,559	521,820

Total 122,076 120,684 93,513 4,894,237 4,431,880

Cold storage movement, lbs.:

	Into storage.	Out of storage.	On hand Aug. 26, week, 1920.	Cor. day of Aug. 26, week, 1920.
	Aug. 26, week, 1920.	Aug. 26, week, 1920.	Aug. 26, week, 1920.	Aug. 26, week, 1920.
Chicago	130,140	62,881	26,684,014	22,306,507
New York	131,814	34,708	13,024,756	21,458,710
Boston	60,963	110,602	11,265,813	10,578,586
Phila.	13,900	25,420	3,590,395	5,136,280

Total 345,907 233,671 55,464,978 65,283,083

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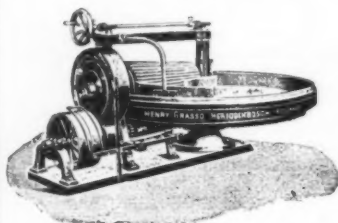
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TEXAS CRUSHERS REORGANIZE.

Reorganization of the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association on a broader and more effective basis was completed on August 24 at a largely-attended meeting of members at Dallas. Members gave their hearty approval to plans for broadening the work of the organization by the employment of a salaried general manager, who will have direct supervision over traffic and other constructive departmental work of the association.

It was announced that on September 1 the position of general manager would be taken by Mr. Carl F. Welhner, an executive with a record of success in large enterprises and a man with a wide experience along lines which will make his service valuable to the cottonseed products industry. His first duty will be the organization of a first-class traffic bureau, and later he will institute other constructive activities for the benefit of the industry.

OLEO AND DAIRY EXPORTS.

Exports of dairy products, oleomargarine and eggs from the United States for the month of July, 1921, by countries of destination, are reported by the U. S. Bureau of Markets as follows:

	Butter. Lbs.	Oleomar- garine. Lbs.	Cheese. Lbs.	Eggs. Dozens.
Europe:				
Belgium			1,842	
Germany	99		8	
Turkey in Europe	720			
Sweden			135,665	
United Kingdom			744,221	124,150
Miscellaneous			1,000	
North America:				
Bermuda	2,187	4,110	1,835	4,230
Canada	6,220	49,530	917,215	90,893
Miscellaneous				
Central America:				
British Honduras	8,553	880	9,416	480
Nicaragua	2,795		2,725	
Panama	69,849	19,298	39,990	97,530
Mexico	86,304	1,250	179,314	554,574
West Indies:				
Barbados	10,200	5,000	440	
Cuba	50,792	120	85,042	1,262,970
Dominican Republic	9,385	4,800	1,879	
Haiti	49,118	800	7,371	
Honduras	9,798	471	6,992	8,333
Jamaica	785	5,500	17,764	360
Other Br. W. Inds.	18,521	24,300	5,610	
Trinidad and Tobago	52,973		5,065	
Virgin Is. of U. S.	21,994	3,550	11,026	120
Miscellaneous	5,068	3,124	4,542	
French W. Indies	15,100		257	
South America:				
British Guiana	35,400	300	174	
Columbia	1,684		592	
French Guiana	1,200			
Peru	18,195			
Venezuela	100		374	
Ecuador	77			
Asia:				
China	10,860		2,561	
Hongkong	730		9,543	
Japan	8,822	1,968	3,136	
Miscellaneous	2,074		409	
Oceania:				
French Oceania	1,368		271	
Philippine Islands	29,880		3,960	
Africa:				
Brit. W. Africa			406	
Miscellaneous	229		155	
Total, July, 1921	531,078	125,031	2,300,800	2,113,640
Total, July, 1920	576,892	380,247	550,000	1,967,044

VEGETABLE OILS

WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is Official Organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association and the Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

Market Irregular—Undertone Firm—Cotton the Feature—Lard Heavy—Consuming Demand Fair—Sentiment Mixed—Government Cotton Crop Report.

Operations in the cottonseed oil future market on the New York Produce Exchange the past week continued on a very liberal scale, and the undertone was rather firm most of the time, the market at one time showing an advance of a half to a cent a pound, the latter on the distant deliveries, from the low point of a week or so ago. The bulges were not obtained without considerable opposition, and as a result reactions were frequent. On the breaks speculative support increased, with the south the best buyer, although western and Wall street interests bought freely at times. The bulk of the pressure appeared to come from some of the refiners, but mainly from the local ring crowd, who fought the new crops on every upturn.

Both sides appeared to be working from different angles. The outside public, influenced by the cotton crop reports and the advance in the cotton market, were on the constructive side, while the professionals were dominated by the weakness in the January lard delivery, the latter at one

time being less than a cent a pound over January cotton oil. The oil and lard situation is so materially different this year that it is hard to calculate whether cotton or lard will make the oil price. Both are important. The cotton outturn makes the available supplies, while cheap lard tends to reduce the distribution of cotton oil. However, it is interesting to note that some wagers have been made that January cotton oil will sell above Chicago January lard before the end of January, 1922.

On Wednesday cotton dropped a cent a pound, on evening up before the report, and this break induced some liquidation, and caught some stop-loss orders in oil. Expectations are for wide fluctuations in both cotton and oil, and increasing speculative interest in both markets, as the season progresses. The bears, to a large extent, are counting upon hedging pressure, which has not made its appearance as yet. The claim is made that were cotton prices low, the south would hold seed and crude, but that with cotton above sixteen cents, the south will market both seed and crude oil rapidly.

It is well to note, however, that offerings of new crop crude oil are, as yet, extreme-

ly small; also that the crude oil market is extremely strong, with sales in the southeast at seven cents, and in Texas as high as 7 1/4 c. There is no doubting that hedge pressure will make its appearance shortly, but it depends upon the volume of hedging whether or not it will prove a very greatly depressing factor. With the sharp reduction in cotton production, it does not seem at all likely that the south should "break its neck" marketing cotton and cotton products, as the grain farmers did in marketing their grain and depressing the market upon themselves, with speculation lacking to take the increased offerings placed upon the market.

As usual, the cash demand for both oil and compound lard was reported slow. However, a relief order for 200 tons of compound lard was placed recently, and some of the larger interests report a slight improvement in domestic demand. It is difficult to get a line on the cash demand, this being proven by the fact that consumption the past season was materially above that of a year ago, yet from week to week the refiners reported a slow trade. The outward movement of oil is steadily growing smaller. In bullish quarters it is believed that the next Government Report on cottonseed products will show a distribution during August of over 200,000 bbls., bringing the available supplies of old oil down close to 400,000 bbls. It is still contended that before new oil flows to market freely, the stocks of old oil will

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Main Laboratories:

Atlanta, Ga.

Carolina Branch:

Wilmington, N. C.

be practically exhausted, and this contention appears to be bearing fruit.

The outside markets for oil were extremely dull, but the undertone to the various markets was firm. Imports of foreign oils are at a minimum, and this will continue an extremely important factor. Tallow advanced $\frac{1}{4}$ c per lb. to $6\frac{1}{4}$ c, on sales of 300 drums to soap-makers, oleo stearine was dull and nominal at $10\frac{3}{4}$ @11c, compound lard is held at $10\frac{3}{4}$ @11c, while New York city pure lard is $11\frac{1}{2}$ c.

The Government Report on cotton was issued on Thursday, and showed a decline in condition and a prospective crop of 7,037,000 bales, compared with the Government figures of last month of 64.7%, and a ten-year average of 67.7. The private estimates on condition had ranged from

36% to 55.5%, and the private crop indications ranged from 7,100,000 to 7,900,000 bales.

Weather conditions in the South showed little change, although temperatures at times were slightly lower, and there were some scattered showers, but as the cotton in Texas is now opening, it is said that rains would be of little or no benefit, except in scattered sections. The government weekly weather summary follows:

"Cotton continues to deteriorate. Little or no rain fell in most northern, central and western parts of the cotton belt. Scattered light to moderate showers occurred from central Texas eastward to the Atlantic coast. Temperature was below normal in the eastern part of the belt; about normal or slightly above in the central and southern parts and much above normal in northwest portions. Cotton deteriorated in most of Oklahoma and much of Texas.

"Progress during week was rather slow in other portions except in Tennessee, Northern Arkansas and Southern North Carolina, where weather was fairly favorable. Bolls opened rapidly and picking and ginning were in progress in all southern and some central portions of the belt. This work made rapid progress in Texas. Condition continues poor in most of the cotton States. Shedding was reported in Oklahoma, Alabama and Central North Carolina. Weevil activity was retarded by dry weather in Florida and Texas, but much damage continued except in the northern portions of the belt. Army worms are reported in Arkansas.

"Texas.—Progress of crop poor. Damage by weevil locally still large. Bolls opening prematurely and new fruit setting poorly. Condition mostly very poor to poor, except about normal in some western, central and northern counties. Excellent progress in picking and ginning."

Deliveries on September contracts were about 4,000 bbls., largely re-tenders. It is believed that deliveries will be light the balance of the month. Lard exports continued heavy, and fresh lard sales to Europe were large, the west reporting between 12,000,000 and 15,000,000 lbs. worked abroad, with further large inquiries in

the market. Expectations are that the lard stocks in Chicago would decrease 30,000,000 lbs. during August, and that they would show a further large decrease during September. The hog movement is liberal and the corn market finds difficulty in enhancing in price, owing to the country's attitude toward marketing this grain at fifty cents a bushel, and this continues to have a depressing effect upon hogs, and offsets what appears to be record European absorption of American corn. Private reports indicate a high corn condition in the surplus states, and some of the trade are now figuring on a Government Report of 3,150,000,000 bu. against the recent estimate of 3,032,000,000 bu.

The English market showed little change. Hull refined now 46s and crude 40s. The English lard market was quoted as follows: Sept. 82/3, Oct. 83/6, Jan. 72/6 to 75/—.

**COTTONSEED OIL.—Market transactions.
Thursday, August 25, 1921.**

Spot	Range		Closing	
	Sales.	High. Low.	Bid.	Asked.
Aug.			865 a	900
Sept.	4700	876 860	870 a	872
Oct.	3900	890 870	884 a	886
Nov.	1800	875 867	868 a	870
Dec.	1500	870 857	866 a	868
Jan.	10000	871 857	867 a	869
Feb.	100	880 880	870 a	878
Mar.	3200	893 879	880 a	888
Total sales 31,000. Prime crude S. E., 600 bid.				

Friday, August 26, 1921.

Spot	Range		Closing	
	Sales.	High. Low.	Bid.	Asked.
Aug.			850 a	900
Sept.	1700	878 870	865 a	868
Oct.	1100	894 875	876 a	880
Nov.	1100	875 872	866 a	870
Dec.	2200	880 868	866 a	869
Jan.	5500	883 867	868 a	869
Feb.			870 a	878
Mar.	4400	904 890	886 a	889
Total sales 17,600. Prime crude S. E., 675 bid.				

Saturday, August 27, 1921.

Spot	Range		Closing	
	Sales.	High. Low.	Bid.	Asked.
Aug.			860 a	...
Sept.	400	863 860	865 a	870
Oct.	100	882 882	882 a	887
Nov.	200	875 875	873 a	875
Dec.	400	877 876	874 a	877
Jan.	2000	880 875	878 a	879
Feb.			880 a	890
Mar.	600	895 894	897 a	899
Total sales 4,500. Prime crude S. E., 675 bid.				

Monday, August 29, 1921.

Spot	Range		Closing	
	Sales.	High. Low.	Bid.	Asked.
Aug.			860 a	900
Sept.	2000	880 861	865 a	872
Oct.	2200	906 885	883 a	885
Nov.	100	891 891	875 a	880
Dec.	7600	898 881	880 a	883
Jan.	5200	900 880	877 a	880
Feb.			885 a	888
Mar.	7400	918 893	895 a	897

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REFINERS OF VEGETABLE OILS FOR MANUFACTURE OF MARGARINE

April 898 a 915
Total sales 29,300. Prime crude S. E.,
675 bid.

Tuesday, August 30, 1921.

	Sales	Range		Closing	
		High	Low	Bid	Asked
Spot				875 a	900
Sept.	2900	880	870	877 a	879
Oct.	500	893	890	890 a	893
Nov.	500	880	878	878 a	880
Dec.	3400	889	875	880 a	882
Jan.	5600	890	878	884 a	886
Feb.	100	888	888	890 a	896
Mar.	3600	910	899	902 a	903
April				905 a	920
Total sales 19,600. Prime crude S. E., 700 sales.					

Wednesday, August 31, 1921.

	Sales	Range		Closing	
		High	Low	Bid	Asked
Spot				875 a	900
Sept.	400	875	875	874 a	880
Oct.	400	889	886	887 a	890
Nov.	100	874	874	873 a	875
Dec.	2700	875	860	873 a	875
Jan.	3600	880	860	877 a	879
Feb.				882 a	890
Mar.	2300	895	882	895 a	898
April	500	905	905	900 a	910
Total sales, 11,000. Prime crude S. E., 700 sales.					

Thursday, September 1, 1921.

Cottonseed oil closed 14@19 points net higher. Sales 25,300 bbls. and tenders 100 bbls. Prime crude, \$7.00@7.50; prime summer yellow, spot, unchanged; September closed \$8.93; October, \$9.05; December, \$8.92; January, \$8.92; March, \$9.10, all bid.

SEE PAGE 33 FOR LATER MARKETS.

COCOANUT OIL.—The market the past week was slightly easier, owing to the weaker tone in copra, and rather limited demand. Recent arrivals included 700 tons from Manila. Imports, however, continue very small, and there is little evidence of any immediate revival of large demand. Ceylon grade, in barrels, New

York, was quoted at 10@10¼c; tanks, coast, 8@8¼c; Cochin in barrels, New York, 10¼@11¼c; tanks, 9¼c; edible in barrels, 12c.

SOYA BEAN OIL.—Recently there has been a slight improvement in demand for refined soya bean oil, and a stiffening in prices, but buyers and sellers' ideas are apart on crude oil. Offerings of crude from the coast, nearby shipment, were around 6½c, with the buyers' ideas fully a half cent lower. At New York crude was quoted at 8¼c, refined 9¼@10c, and Pacific coast tanks 6½c.

PEANUT OIL.—The market shows a better tone, owing to the attitude of the south and the light imports. Buyers, however, were not anxious in climbing for oil, and their ideas were constantly a shade below the market. At New York crude peanut was quoted at 9@9¼c, refined, 10½@10¾c; tanks, f. o. b. the mill, 7½@7¾c; and Oriental, sellers' tanks, coast, 7½@8c. Parilla was quoted at 9½c in bbls.

CORN OIL.—The market was dull, and if anything easier. Persistent weakness in corn appears to be affecting the demand at prevailing levels. Crude oil at New York was quoted at 8¼c, tanks, f. o. b. the mill, at 7¼c, and refined in barrels at New York, 10¼@10½c, and cases about \$1.11 per gallon.

COTTONSEED OIL.—Bleachable oil, tanks, f. o. b. the mill, was quoted at 7c, and prime summer yellow, spot barrels, New York, 8¼@9c. Southeast crude, 7c; Texas, 7¼@7½c.

PALM OIL.—The market was dull and barely steady. Sterling exchange was considerably better, and with further improvement, increased offerings are likely. At New York largos was quoted at 7@7¼c, niger 5¼c, palm kernel, 9¼@9½c.

COTTON OIL EXPORTS.

Exports of cottonseed oil from New York during August were around 5,000 bbls.

VEGETABLE OIL TRADE OF CUBA.

Statistics on the imports and exports of vegetable oils and vegetable-oil material by Cuba during the fiscal years ending June 30, 1917, 1918, and 1919, have been made public by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. This compilation is one of a series giving figures on the trade in vegetable oils and vegetable-oil material for the three latest years for which statistics are available for all countries that give statistics for these commodities in their trade reports.

The statistics are as follows:

Oils for the manufacture of soap—Imports: 1916-17, 331,817 gals.; 1917-18, 304,933 gals.; 1918-19, 313,683 gals.

Olive oil in casks or barrels—Imports: 1916-17, 2,207,050 gals.; 1917-18, 1,037,558 gals.; 1918-19, 1,408,336 gals. Re-exports: 1918-19, 18,900 gals.

Olive oil in bottles—Imports: 1916-17, 9,173 doz.; 1917-18, 4,567 doz.; 1918-19, 782 doz. Re-exports: 1918-19, 1,734 doz.

Cottonseed oil—Imports: 1916-17, 1,246,462 gals.; 1917-18, 1,565,096 gals.; 1918-19, 673,723 gals. Re-exports: 1918-19, 3,655 gals.

Cocoonut oil—Exports: 1916-17, 733 gals.

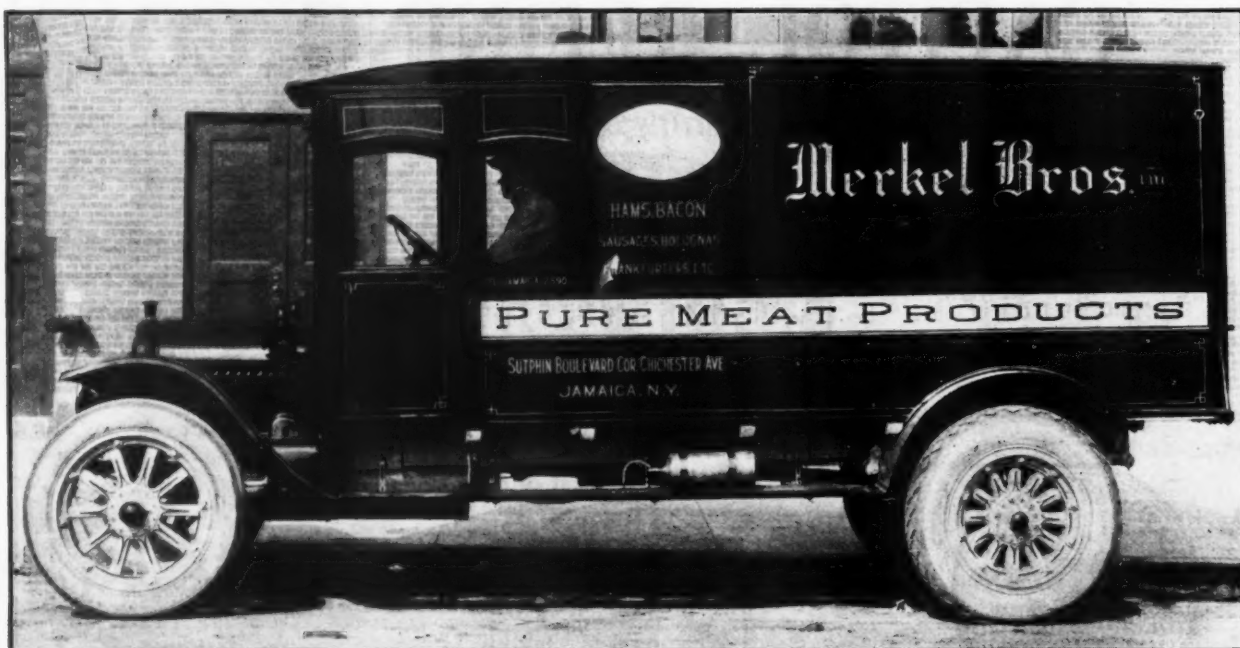
All other vegetable oils—Imports: 1916-17, 434,792 gals.; 1917-18, 326,701 gals.; 1918-19, 309,801 gals.

Copra—Exports: 1916-17, 2,156 lbs.; 1917-18, 11,975 lbs.

MEMPHIS MARKETS.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Memphis, Tenn., Sept. 1, 1921.—Seven cents bid for basis prime crude cottonseed oil but no selling. Meal and hulls nominally unchanged as stocks in this section are about sold out and there is no trading in the new crop.



One of four White Trucks owned by Merkel Bros., Inc., of Jamaica, N. Y.

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"We figure that White Trucks are 18% more economical than any other make we have ever had in service," reads a letter from this

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The most experienced truck users confidently add to their White fleets, knowing that White Trucks have the *dependability* to keep going day in and day out; the *economy* to insure the lowest possible operating cost; the *durability* to stay on the job over a long period of years.

A White Truck at the reduced price equals any truck investment The White Company ever offered. It is a better truck, at a price representing value not possible since 1914.

THE WHITE COMPANY
CLEVELAND

White Trucks

THE WEEK'S CLOSING MARKETS

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.

Provisions.

Hog products moderately active and stronger the latter part of the week due to a sharp reduction in lard stocks, the unfavorable cotton crop report which forecasts sharply reduced production of compound lard and a better feeling in live hogs. The falling off in cotton oil production is estimated as equal to twelve and one half million hogs, figuring forty pounds of lard to the hog. Lard stocks at Chicago decreased thirty four and one half million pounds during September and at Kansas City and Omaha three and one half million. The outward movement remained heavy and export business in lard this week was estimated at over twenty million pounds.

Cottonseed Oil.

Cottonseed oil advanced a quarter to a half cent a pound above the levels prevailing before the cotton report was issued showing a condition of 49.3 and a prospective crop of seven million thirty-seven thousand bales. An analysis of the report indicates prospects of only 1,800,000 barrels this year against 2,900,000 last year. The reduction in possible production and the smaller carry-over than a year ago places cotton oil in the strongest statistical position probably in its history and indicates that at this time next year supplies will be nearly if not exhausted. The only pressure on the market came from profit taking and professionals who sold oil and bought lard. However the January lard and oil spread narrowed to sixty eight points at one time. Crude oil in the south was sparingly offered at 7½ cents.

Closing quotations on cottonseed oil on Friday: September, \$9.05@9.20; October, \$9.12@9.16; December, \$9.05@9.07; January, \$9.09@9.10; March, \$9.26@9.30.

Tallow.

Special loose at 6¼c.

Oleo Stearine.

Quoted at 10¾c. Extra oleo oil, 13¼c.

FRIDAY'S GENERAL MARKETS.

Lard in New York.

New York, Sept. 2, 1921. Spot lard at New York, prime western, \$12.65@12.75; Middle West, \$12.15@12.20; city steam, \$11.50; refined continent, \$13.50; South American, \$13.75; Brazil kegs, \$14.75; compound, \$10.75@11.00.

Marseilles Oils.

Marseilles, Sept. 2, 1921.—Copra fabrique, —fr.; copra edible, —fr.; peanut fabrique, —fr.; peanut edible, —fr.

Liverpool Produce Market.

Liverpool, Sept. 2, 1921.—(By Cable.)—The British government has control of the market and no quotations are available. Australian tallow at London, 45s, 3d@49s, 6d.

Hull Oil Markets.

Hull, England, Sept. 2, 1921.—(By Cable.)—Refined cottonseed oil, 45s, 6d; crude, 40s, 6d.

ARGENTINE BEEF EXPORTS.

Cable reports of Argentine exports of beef for the week up to Sept. 2, 1921, show exports from that country were as follows: To England, 115,282 quarters; to the Continent, 3,615 quarters; to other ports, none. Exports for the previous week were as follows: To England, 50,579 quarters; to the continent, none; to other ports, none.

PACKERS' PURCHASES.

Purchases of livestock by packers at principal centers, for the week ending Saturday, Aug. 27, 1921, are reported to The National Provisioner as follows:

CHICAGO.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	4,748	10,300	28,290
Swift & Co.	5,928	10,700	29,404
Morris & Co.	4,508	7,600	12,794
Wilson & Co.	2,994	7,800	10,979
Anglo-Amer. Prov. Co.	445	6,800	.....
G. H. Hammond Co.	2,100	5,900	.....
Libby, McNeill & Libby	979	.....	.....
Bresnan Packing Co.	3,600 hogs; Miller & Hart.	5,700 hogs;	.....
2,800 hogs; Independent Packing Co.	5,700 hogs;	.....	.....
Eord, Lunham & Co.	5,900 hogs; Western Packing & Provision Co.	8,800 hogs; Roberts & Oake,	2,300 hogs;
others,	9,400 hogs.	.....	.....

OMAHA.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Morris & Co.	2,350	4,046	7,592
Swift & Co.	3,297	4,945	11,621
Cudahy Packing Co.	3,162	7,044	12,684
Armour & Co.	8,802	4,379	13,651
Held Packing Co.	1,156	4,559	944
Swartz & Co.	.....	1,292	.....
J. W. Murphy	.....	5,435	.....

KANSAS CITY.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	3,550	5,243	6,188
Cudahy Packing Co.	4,322	3,382	5,286
Powling Packing Co.	989	6,073	3,596
Morris & Co.	3,995	6,073	3,596
Swift & Co.	4,614	4,138	8,137
Wilson & Co.	2,667	3,249	3,495
Butchers	705	718	199

ST. LOUIS.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	3,179	4,078	6,478
Swift & Co.	3,303	6,092	5,817
Morris & Co.	1,314	250	517
St. Louis D. B. Co.	1,438	.....	.....
Independent Packing Co.	687	2,032	.....
American Packing Co.	42	751	.....
East Side Packing Co.	289	1,858	.....
Hell Packing Co.	71	.....	.....
Sieff Packing Co.	87	.....	.....
Butchers	550	18,611	3,559

SLAUGHTER REPORTS.

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending Aug. 27, 1921:

CATTLE.

Chicago	28,148
Kansas City	20,984
Omaha	13,676
East St. Louis	7,689
St. Joseph	5,862
Sioux City	3,564
Cudahy	948
South St. Paul	7,915
Philadelphia	2,075
Indianapolis	1,650
New York and Jersey City	9,303
Oklahoma City	3,174

HOGS.

Chicago	79,844
Kansas City	22,853
Omaha	4,087
East St. Louis	20,365
St. Joseph	26,438
Sioux City	15,187
Cudahy	6,751
Cedar Rapids	4,900
Ottumwa	6,575
South St. Paul	17,680
Fort Worth	16,900
Philadelphia	14,762
Indianapolis	19,410
New York and Jersey City	21,158
Oklahoma City	6,320
Milwaukee	7,700
Cincinnati	13,400

SHEEP.

Chicago	84,702
Kansas City	27,036
Omaha	44,405
East St. Louis	10,722
St. Joseph	15,463
Sioux City	2,824
Cudahy	447
South St. Paul	6,861
Philadelphia	7,996
Indianapolis	280
New York and Jersey City	52,038
Oklahoma City	653

UNLOADING DIRECT SHIPMENTS.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has assigned for oral argument, October 19, 1921, at 10:30 a. m., the complaint of the Omaha Packing Company, et al. vs. the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Company, et al. This is the complaint involving the question of discrimination against the packer who unloads shipments consigned to him direct in competition with market stock unloaded at the expense of the carrier. The tentative report of the Commission held that the complainant had justified the complaint and that discrimination actually existed.

RECEIPTS AT CENTERS.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 27, 1921.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	500	4,000	2,000
Kansas City	800	200	400
Omaha	100	3,000	.....
St. Louis	200	2,300	.....
St. Joseph	200	2,500	200
Sioux City	400	1,800	1,400
St. Paul	300	500	.....
Oklahoma City	200	500	.....
Fort Worth	400	500	300
Denver	300	200	1,600
Wichita	200	1,000	600
Wichita	200	400	.....
Indianapolis	100	4,000	200
Pittsburgh	200	1,500	600
Cincinnati	400	2,000	1,000
Buffalo	100	900	1,300
Cleveland	200	1,500	200
Nashville, Tenn.	100	800	300
Toronto	200	500	300

MONDAY, AUGUST 29, 1921.

Chicago	13,600	32,000	40,000
Kansas City	18,500	6,500	12,000
Omaha	9,500	3,000	46,500
St. Louis	4,000	7,500	3,000
St. Joseph	1,800	4,500	6,000
Sioux City	4,500	4,000	2,000
St. Paul	4,900	2,800	10,000
Oklahoma City	1,700	1,500	1,200
Fort Worth	5,000	400	200
Milwaukee	200	2,000	200
Denver	1,900	700	5,000
Louisville	700	1,300	800
Wichita	1,000	600	100
Indianapolis	300	3,000	200
Pittsburgh	2,100	6,700	6,000
Cincinnati	3,000	4,500	2,400
Buffalo	2,400	12,800	10,000
Cleveland	1,000	5,000	1,800
Nashville, Tenn.	200	1,500	200
New York	1,402	90	13,470
Toronto	3,600	500	3,900

TUESDAY, AUGUST 30, 1921.

Chicago	8,000	22,000	25,000
Kansas City	14,000	8,000	14,000
Omaha	5,300	5,000	22,500
St. Louis	2,500	7,500	3,500
St. Joseph	1,800	4,000	4,000
Sioux City	1,000	4,500	300
St. Paul	1,500	4,500	2,200
Oklahoma City	1,300	500	.....
Fort Worth	2,000	1,800	1,800
Milwaukee	400	2,000	400
Denver	700	1,100	1,000
Louisville	400	1,000	400
Wichita	500	1,000	100
Indianapolis	1,000	700	1,200
Pittsburgh	100	1,000	1,000
Cincinnati	200	3,500	1,300
Buffalo	.....	3,200	2,000
Cleveland	100	2,500	1,000
Nashville, Tenn.	100	1,500	400
New York	197	113	4,013
Toronto	1,100	400	1,100

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 31, 1921.

Chicago	11,000	16,000	27,000
Kansas City	9,500	5,000	7,000
Omaha	5,800	5,000	25,000
St. Louis	3,500	11,000	2,500
St. Joseph	2,000	6,000	3,500
Sioux City	1,400	5,200	1,200
St. Paul	1,800	6,000	2,500
Oklahoma City	1,500	1,500	.....
Fort Worth	2,000	800	800
Milwaukee	200	1,000	200
Denver	600	200	300
Louisville	400	1,500	1,000
Wichita	400	400	100
Indianapolis	800	6,000	800
Pittsburgh	100	1,000	1,000
Cincinnati	100	700	4,000
Buffalo	100	2,400	1,800
Cleveland	300	2,000	1,000
Nashville, Tenn.	200	1,600	100
Toronto	1,700	1,000	400

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1921.

Chicago	11,000	19,000	22,000
Kansas City	3,500	2,000	8,000
Omaha	2,300	5,000	2,200
St. Louis	1,800	6,000	1,600
St. Joseph	2,500	6,000	2,500
Sioux City	700	4,000	300
St. Paul	1,600	3,300	2,200
Oklahoma City	700	900	.....
Fort Worth	1,500	1,500	500
Milwaukee	400	1,500	600
Denver	200	1,000	.....
Indianapolis	600	7,000	500
Pittsburgh	.....	3,000	500
Cincinnati	1,200	4,500	1,000
Buffalo	.....	1,500	800

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1921.

Chicago	4,000	17,000	10,000
Kansas City	500	2,000	200
Omaha	900	4,000	6,000
St. Louis	1,700	7,000	300
St. Joseph	400	2,500	5,000
Sioux City	800	3,500	1,000
St. Paul	1,300	2,600	600
Oklahoma City	300	800	200
Fort Worth	1,500	800	500
Milwaukee	100	300	100
Denver	400	100	2,000
Indianapolis	500	5,000	500
Pittsburgh	.....	3,000	400
Cincinnati	500	4,500	1,700
Buffalo	200	7,200	3,000

NEW YORK LIVESTOCK.

Receipts for week ending Saturday, Aug. 27:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Jersey City	4,646	7,440	41,181	7,487
New York	1,436	4,283	3,847	13,671
Central Union	3,221	858	7,010	.....
Total for week	9,303	12,531	52,038	21,158
Previous week	9,955	10,748	44,605	21,847
Two weeks ago	7,195	13,176	47,570	22,027

HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS

(SHOE AND LEATHER REPORTER)

Chicago.

PACKER HIDES—The market continues active, mainly at the prices in force during the last few days, although a slight decrease was noted in the sale of 10,000 light cows at 11½c. Other sales were made involving 13,000 May light cows at 10½c; 20,000 of June take-off selling at 11c. Further sales include 10,000 light and X light Texas steers at 11½c for lights and 10c for the X lights, the last sales figures. A lot of 2,000 branded cows further sold at the steady price of 10c. No apparent effort is being made by any of the trade to change the existing order. Quotations continue as follows: Spread steers continue at 17½@18c; Texas steers are steady at 14c for heavies; 11½c for lights and 10c for extremes, all last paid figures. The same applies to practically every selection of the market. Butt branded steers are held at 13½c; Colorados continue at 12½c; while branded cows are quoted 10c. Heavy cows are at 13c with lights at 11½@12c; native bulls steady at 7½@8½c as to dates and points of shipment.

COUNTRY HIDES—The market continues quiet and inactive for the most part, the formerly detailed described conditions still preventing the likelihood of any great activity. The majority of the existing demand continues for extremes of choice selections, for which it is believed up to 11c can be obtained. Buffs of exceptional quality but more particularly heavy cows of special selections are also in good demand. Prices in the main are steady but an undercurrent of weakness is noted by the trade, as country collectors continue willing to dispose of their holdings at slight shadings below the popularly quoted Chicago market values. Holdings of grubby stock continue quite large and buyers for such can, it is believed, obtain stock at concessions the holders being more anxious than anything else to liquidate their capital, a considerable portion of which is believed to be tied up in these hides. All weight seasonable country hides from sections nearby to Chicago are held at 5½@6½c. Heavy steers are steady at 10@11c, heavy cows and buffs are steady at 5@7c for average lots, with slightly higher prices possible for exceptional selections. Extremes are steady at 9@11c with the outside asked but not yet paid. Branded country hides are held at 5@6c flat; country packer branded hides are steady but inactive at 7@10c with bulls held at 5@5½c. Country packer bulls are at 6½@7½c, with 2,000 of country take-off reported sold at 6c. Glues are steady at 3@3½c.

NORTHWESTERN HIDES—The market continues quiet and featureless. With receipts and stocks on hand very low, no offerings to speak of are being made. All weights are steadily quoted at from 6@6½c. Heavies are held at 5½@6½c; with extremes quoted 8@10c for quality. Bulls are quiet at 4½@5½c; kipskins 10@12c; calfskins 12@15c. Horse-hides are dull at \$2.50@2.75 f.o.b. flat.

CALFSKINS—The market is quiet and waiting, the larger packers holdings being fairly well cleaned up. Prices continue unchanged at 21c asked for packer calfskins with other quotations ranging down to 20c. Outside lots are held at 16@18c; countries at 12@15c. Deacons and slunks rule unchanged at \$1.15 last sales figures. Kipskins are steady with packers held at 17½c last paid; cities 17c; outside lots 13@15c; countries at from 10@12c. One car re-salted outside cities sold at 12½c takeoff, running back to May.

DRY HIDES—No demand, with the holders making no offerings and awaiting a more favorable market for their stocks.

All weight western hides are held at 10@12c.

HORSEHIDES—The market is very quiet with a marked weak undertone. Prices being generally paid are too low to warrant the skinning of the hide, while, further, the almost complete absence of demand makes a better condition seem unlikely unless circumstances radically change. Renderers' horsehides are quoted at \$3@3.25, with countries at \$2.50@2.75. Ponies and glues are held at half figures, while colts are steady at nominally 50@70c.

SHEEP PELTS—Market quiet but firm. Packer lambskins are held at 70@75c. Shearlings are quoted at 40@55c; dry pelts 10@13c; pickled skins \$2.50@4.50 as to quality. Goatskins are steady at 25@65c.

HOGSKINS listless and without demand. Country run stagnant at from 10@30c with rejects at half rates and hog strips at 2½@3½c.

New York.

PACKER HIDES—No new developments are noted in the New York packer hide market following the late activity in spreads, natives, and brands. Packers are not forcing hides on the market due to having but small stocks on hand, and as a result no business has resulted. July, August spready native steers last sold at 17c; native steers quoted at 13½c; butts branded, 13c; Colorados, 12c.

SMALL PACKER HIDES—A lot of small packer western steers and cows sold at 11c. The aggregate number of hides involved in this purchase is not known, but would not run over a car. One small packer has been offering strictly fresh stock free of grubs, 25/40 lb. hides, at 12@12½c selected. Buffs from choice western sections are quoted at 7c with recent sales of Ohio's at 6¾c.

COUNTRY HIDES—Quite a little activity developed in this market, but some of the prices paid were somewhat less than what holders were asking. Large tanners state that the market is somewhat easier in tone, and that there are large quantities of hides available in the country sections, especially old hides in which they are but mildly interested. Offerings usually are from ½c to 1c higher than what they care to pay and this ac-

counts for the spasmodic business. Recent business was done in a fairly good volume. Our eastern heavy cows, averaging 58-60 lbs., free of grubs, sold 10c selected. Car eastern extremes, 10% grubby, averaging 38 lbs., sold at 10c. Couple cars of regular western extremes, guaranteed free of grubs and containing no old hides, moved at 8c selected and delivered. A few cars of buffs, averaging 50 lbs., all this year's hides, and not over 25% grubby, sold at 5½c selected. A car of New England all weight hides, said to contain 50% extremes, are being offered at 6c flat and not taken. Southern are quoted at 8@10c as to section.

CALFSKINS—The situation is steady, but as far as can be learned no sales can be noted today. Recent sales involved about 4 cars by one collector and packer. It is estimated that about 35,000 skins were moved. Although the last sale basis of \$1.70@2.20@2.60 is considered the market by some operators, others will not let go at those figures and talk 5c more. Kips are steady with a good demand noted. One collector is asking \$3.35 for his 12/17's and \$3.85 for 17 lbs. and up, while another holder is asking \$4.00 for his heavy kip. Last sales were at \$3.25@3.75. About 20,000 outside cities sold at \$1.50@1.90@2.30; also a 1,000 outside city kip was moved by the same dealer at \$3.00@3.40 for the two weights.

IMPORTED DRY HIDES—The situation on the common description of foreign dry hides is the same as heretofore, with a few sales noted at steady levels. About 3,000 Central Americans sold at 11c on a basis of 12c for Mountain Bogotas. Another lot of 600 Antioquias sold with prices reserved. Advices from Peru state that about 45,000 hides have been shipped to Germany during the month of June, of which most of the hides were dry salted.

IMPORTED WET SALTED HIDES—No new developments are reported in wet salted hides, however prices continue at the last reported sales basis. A lot of 2,000 Armour La Plata steers sold recently for shipment to Germany at \$45.25. Also 4,000 Swift La Platas sold at \$44.60, however the latter is considered to be an error. Another lot of 2,000 each sold for shipment to this country at \$45.25. The market is well cleaned up. This month's kill is estimated to be 90,000, which is only 30% to 35% of normal. It is estimated that about 100,000 frigorifico hides were involved in recent transactions, of which a greater number of them were for shipment to Europe. The spot hides are slow.



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LIVE STOCK MARKETS

CHICAGO.

(Reported by the U. S. Bureau of Markets.)

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Sept. 1.

Through the medium of sharply curtailed receipts, further improvement was effected in cattle values the first part of the week, following the light receipts and strong close last week. However, sellers found it impossible to bring about a complete recovery of values and prices are still below the levels of two weeks ago, except on prime yearlings. As compared with last Thursday, however, good and choice steers stand mostly 25 to 40c higher. Common and medium grades failed to hold the advances of early in the week and sold today on a basis about like a week ago. The spread in prices on today's market was the widest of the year and many in the trade are of the opinion that a wider spread may be expected soon, adversely affecting grassers. The severe losses incurred on last week's market was regarded as responsible for a sharp let-up in receipts of western range cattle, in spite of the fact that the season is at hand for greatly increased marketings from that section. Around 4,600 westerns arrived at Chicago the first four days of the week, as compared with 5,500 the first four days of the preceding week. Good and choice steers were fairly plentiful on this week's market, especially considering the season of the year. Prime 965-lb. Hereford steers and heifers scored \$10.85 today, equaling the high spot two weeks ago, top since January. Another drove today brought \$10.80, averaging 926 lbs. Matured steers topped at \$10.25, loads averaging 1237 and 1357 making that figure. These cattle were prize winners at a western stocker and feeder show and sold 25c above any other weighty steers offered previously this week. Sellers had little difficulty in selling bullocks priced above \$9.50 but kinds ranging from \$6.50 to 9.00 were slow movers, for the most part. Well conditioned Montana range steers, averaging 1351 lbs., sold at \$7.50, but a spread of \$5.00 to 7.30 took the bulk of westerns, some trashy stock going under the former figure. Continued light receipts caused improvement in fat she stock values, heifers being in brisk demand, especially if choice. On the whole, values were considered steady to 25c above a week ago. Fat cows sold largely from \$4.25 to 6.00; some choice Koshers above \$7.00. Canners and cutters brought \$2.50 to 3.50. Bulls proved slow sellers and closed today 25 to 40c under a week ago. Best heavy bolognas topped at \$4.00, with plainer kinds around \$3.25 to 3.75. Butcher bulls met fair call at \$4.50 to 5.75 and higher for fat yearlings. Continued sharp advances in veal calf values sent prices still further out of line as compared with other classes of live stock, prices today being \$2.00 above a week ago. Packers paid \$13.00 to 13.50 for choice vealers and outsiders paid as high as \$14.00. The advance shut off many eastern orders but small butchers continued to scramble for choice kinds. Sorts were very lenient also. Heavy calves advanced about \$1.00 during the period.

Chicago hog receipts for the week thus far at 89,000 were about 5,000 below same period last week, while ten market total at 271,000 was 26,000 less than similar period a week ago, but practically the same as corresponding period last year. Moderate receipts here and around the market circle permitted a 10 to 25c higher start on Monday, but market closed weak with all the advance lost on the packing grades. The fifth break in as many weeks came the next two days, the loss being mostly 10 to 25c on Tuesday and 25 to 50c on Wednesday, when packing grades descended to new low levels since January, 1916. The reaction came Thursday, when the lights and mediums sold about steady with the average of Wednesday, and others

largely 10 to 15c higher, some heavy butchers going 25c and being as much as 50c higher than the low time Wednesday. Shipping outlet was narrower than last week for the same interval, especially on the better grade lights and light butchers, as proportion of heavies and mixed packing to shippers was frequently over half of day's total on that account. Smaller local packers continued to buy more or less sparingly all week. General quality was fair to good, with percentage of packing sows decreasing slightly. Compared with Thursday a week earlier, market closed today generally 25 to 50c lower, heavies and packing grades suffering most, and best lights and light butchers only 15c off. Top Thursday \$9.60. Wide spread continued as bulk of lights and light butchers sold at \$9.20 to \$9.50, and bulk of packing sows \$6.75 to \$7.15. Desirable pigs today mostly at \$8 to \$8.50, largely 10 to 25c lower than a week previous.

Fat lamb values which took a sharp downturn last week Monday and dropped a notch or two each day thereafter, were checked, at least temporarily, today, and

(Continued on page 37.)

OMAHA.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

South Omaha, Nebr., Aug. 31.

A decrease of nearly 10,000 cattle in receipts the first half of this week compared with last has been responsible for a decided improvement in the market, both beef steers and butcher stock selling 50@75c higher than at the low time last week. Corn-fed cattle still constitute a liberal percentage to the receipts and best yearlings are selling at \$9.85@10.35, while best of the heavy cattle are going around \$9.00@9.75. In the western rangers desirable beeves have been scarce and sell around \$7.00@7.75, while bulk of the fair to good western grassers are going at a range of \$5.75@6.75, with the commoner stuff at \$4.50@5.50 and on down. Outlet for cows and heifers has been somewhat better of late and heifery stock is selling around \$5.00@5.75 with bulk of the cows at \$4.25@5.00. Demand for stockers and feeders continues to improve and volume of business of late has been seasonably large. Good to choice feeders are going at \$6.75@7.50, with fair to good grades at \$5.50@6.50, and the commoner stuff around \$5.00 and from that down.

Notwithstanding very moderate receipts of hogs and a very uncertain and uneven demand, the trend of values continues lower and the market is around 50@75c lower than a week ago. Both shippers and packers continue to favor the light and butcher weight hogs and extreme rough packing hogs find pretty tough sledding. There were about 6,000 hogs here today and prices declined 25@35c. Tops brought \$8.85 against \$9.00 last Wednesday and bulk of the trading was at \$6.40@7.25, against \$7.00@8.00 a week ago.

Receipts of sheep and lambs have been the heaviest of the season and prices have been working down toward lower levels for several days. Compared with a week ago, fat lambs are \$1.00@1.50 lower and aged sheep 50@75c lower. Fat western lambs are now selling at \$6.25@7.75, fat yearlings at \$5.00@5.75, and fat ewes at \$2.00@3.25.

ST. LOUIS.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

National Stock Yards, Ill., Aug. 31.

Our cattle receipts this week were slightly over 17,000 and under this light run the market has strengthened quite considerably on all grades with the exception of the choice to prime kinds, the latter grade having held steady during the declines which were experienced previous to this week. The advance on medium

beef steers is around 40c for the period, and on the common kinds, around a quarter. The top for the week on heavy steers was \$9.50, paid for a string of white-faced Missouri fed steers averaging 1,348 lbs. Strictly prime steers could be good enough to bring up to \$10.00. The top on yearling steers for the week is \$10.25, and a number of other sales are reported at \$9.50@10.00. The general price range on the good killing kinds of both yearlings and heavy beeves was \$7.00@9.00. We had a few good Kansas bullocks here this week which sold within the general range, and a few loads sold up to \$9.35; they carried good flesh and plenty of quality. The Texas and Oklahoma run was lighter than for a number of weeks past and what few arrived were of the common grassy variety. In butcher stock, the grassy kinds predominated. Notwithstanding this, however, there were quite a few offerings that sold up around the \$10.00 mark. The bulk of the grassy butcher stock ranged from \$4.00@7.50, butcher cows moving in a range of \$3.50@6.00, with the best ones selling from \$5.50@6.00.

Hog receipts this week total 44,000 and the quality rules good. The market has been very uneven and the high point of the week was made on Tuesday when \$10.05 was paid for good butcher and light hogs. At this writing a sharp decline is noted, but we are 15@40c higher than a week ago. The market is not as active as it might be, but we are accomplishing very good clearances each day. Today's quotations are: Mixed and butchers, \$9.15@9.60; good heavies, \$9.00@9.50; roughs, \$6.00@7.00; lights, \$9.40@9.60; pigs, \$8.00@9.50; bulk, \$9.30@9.55.

The sheep run this week totals 11,000 and although this run is light, prices are on a decidedly downward trend. Prime lambs are quoted at \$8.50, but they would have to be strictly prime to secure this figure, \$7.50@7.75 covers the range of the best offerings, and the medium and common kinds are finding extremely slow sale. There is no change in the price condition of mutton sheep, good handyweight light ewes are selling at \$4.00, and the heavy kinds down to \$3.00, breeding ewes \$4.50@5.00, with fancy yearling ewes to be sent back to the farm for breeding purposes selling up to \$6.50.

KANSAS CITY.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Kansas City Stock Yards, Aug. 31.

Renewed weakness appeared in live-stock markets today. Chicago reported congestion in cattle and sheep, and a slow demand for hogs. This condition tended to restrict demand elsewhere. Here fat cattle sold slowly at slightly lower prices. Stockers and feeders were steady to strong, hogs were 25c lower, and lambs down 25@35c. The top price for hogs was \$9.25. Lambs sold up to \$8.25. Receipts today were 9,500 cattle, 5,000 hogs, and 7,000 sheep, compared with 8,500 cattle, 5,500 hogs, and 5,500 sheep a week ago, and 6,900 cattle, 3,550 hogs, and 4,900 sheep a year ago. Best grades of fat steers sold slowly at about steady prices and other killing classes sold lower. Receipts were not heavy but fresh declines in Chicago caused the dullness here. Most of the offerings were grass fat steers from Texas and Kansas that sold at \$5.50@6.50. Fed steers sold up to \$10.00, cows and heifers were quoted steady. Veal calves were strong.

Hog prices broke 25c, but because of the advance in the two preceding days the market is still 40@50c above a week ago. The top price today was \$9.25, and bulk \$8.50@9.15. Demand was active after the decline was established. Pigs sold at \$8.25@9.25.

Lambs were quoted off 25@35c, and the market passed into the lowest position of the season. Native lambs sold at \$7.00@7.50, and western lambs up to \$8.25. Sheep were 25c lower. Feeding lambs sold at \$6.00@6.50.

ICE AND REFRIGERATION

ICE NOTES.

W. B. Martin will erect an ice plant at Ellis, Kans.

Theodore R. Helb is building an ice plant at York, Pa.

The ice plant at Highland, Kans., has been destroyed by fire.

The ice and light plant at Kingston, Okla., has been destroyed by fire.

Huston & Barzee are installing a four-ton ice plant at Harrisburg, Ohio.

The city of Sarasota, Fla., is interested in the establishment of an ice plant.

C. H. Craig is interested in the establishment of an ice plant at Richwood, W. Va.

J. W. Robinson, Sr., and James Pritchett will establish an ice plant at Madisonville, Ky.

F. J. Scanio and J. R. Fodaro will build a \$12,000 refrigeration plant at Temple, Tex.

The icehouse of Brady Brothers, at Dover, N. J., has been destroyed by fire. The loss totals \$30,000.

The Kissimmee Ice and Cold Storage Company, at Kissimmee, Fla., will increase the capacity of its plant.

The Independent Bari Coal and Ice Corporation has been organized at Wilmington, Del., with a capital of \$2,000,000.

The Knickerbocker Ice Company, of New York City, has purchased the stock of the National Ice and Coal Company, at Glenmont, N. Y.

The Laney & Adams Ice Company, of North Baltimore, Ohio, has purchased the business and equipment of the Young Ice Company, of Deshler, Ohio.

The Capitol Ice and Cold Storage Company has been incorporated at Memphis, Tenn., with a capital of \$50,000. The incorporators are Charles A. Zilker, W. W. Johnson and J. F. Read.

The Hampden Laundry and Ice Manufacturing Company has been incorporated at Baltimore, Md., with a capital of \$100,000. The incorporators are Albert H. Carrill, Robert E. Hanes and John H. McFaul, Jr.

CHICAGO MEAT TRADE CONDITIONS.

The weekly review of meat trade conditions at Chicago by the United States Bureau of Markets is as follows:

The demand has been uneven, with some localities showing a good volume of business, while in other sections trading was very slow and draggy. The hot weather has had a tendency to curtail consumption. However, prices have held steady on beef and pork, while calves have advanced and lambs have declined.

The general quality of the fairly liberal offerings of beef was good, there being a decided decrease in the number of western grass cattle and more desirable short-fed butcher steers selling from \$15 to \$16.50. There were fair offerings of choice yearlings which sold steady with last week's closing prices. Western grassers were not wanted by the butcher trade and generally found their way to the boners. Good cows, showing some grain, sold fairly well at prices steady with a week ago. Canners and cutters were slow sellers, but, with only moderate offerings. Prices held about steady with a week ago. With

a fair supply of bologna bulls and the demand a little slow, prices weakened 25c for the week. The moderate supplies of kosher beef moved slowly under a slow demand and prices are fully 50c lower than a week ago.

With supplies of veal light, prices started upward with the opening of the week's trading, closing the week fully \$3 to \$4 higher than a week ago. Choice handyweight calves are scarce, the bulk of the offering being heavy western calves.

Liberal supplies of lamb proved a little excessive for the demand and prices declined around \$2 for the week. General quality was good.

Supplies of mutton consisted mostly of heavy bucks and ewes. Declines of \$1 on all grades were made from a week ago.

With moderate receipts of pork and a fair demand, prices show little change from last week's close.

Compared with last Friday, steers and cows steady; bulls 25c lower; calves \$3 to \$3.50 higher; lambs \$1 to \$2 lower; mutton \$1 lower. Pork loins, skinned shoulders and spareribs steady; picnics \$1 lower and Boston butts steady to \$1 higher. There will be very little stock carried over.

EASTERN MEAT TRADE CONDITIONS.

Meat trade conditions for the week at New York, Philadelphia and Boston are reviewed by the United States Bureau of Markets as follows:

An uneven demand for the several classes of fresh meats and fluctuating prices have been outstanding features of the trade at eastern markets. Veal continued to advance, while lamb broke sharply at all markets, with beef and pork unsettled.

Although receipts of beef were barely normal for the season, they were more than the trade required. A temporary shift in demand from low grade beef to good and choice and vice versa at the several markets was reflected in constantly changing prices, with the general trend downward. Monday's gains at New York and Philadelphia were held in part only, and those markets closed about 50c above the previous week's low spots. Boston weakened after mid-week and closed \$1 to \$2 below a week ago. The light receipts of cows were sold mostly 24 to 50 cents above the previous Friday and demand continued slow. The demand for bulls showed no improvement and the light offerings were sold at prices steady to 50c lower than a week ago. Barring Philadelphia, where prices advanced \$1 during the week, kosher beef trade was dull and tending lower.

Continued light receipts and a fairly regular demand for veal resulted in frequent and sharp advances on all grades of veal. The week's closing prices are about \$3 above a week ago.

Eastern lamb trade was unusually dull and prices were on the toboggan. Several cars of Canadian lambs received at Boston gave additional momentum to the downward trend at that market and closing prices were \$5 to \$6 below a week ago. Other markets closed weak and \$4 to \$5 below last Friday.

Under light receipts of mutton and a corresponding demand, the week's prices show only slight changes from last Friday's range. Philadelphia weakened after mid-week and lost Monday's advance, but closed in line with a week ago, with conditions elsewhere unchanged.

The demand for pork at eastern markets continued uneven and prices fluctuated. Following Monday's advance at New

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Rochester—Rochester Carting Co.
Savannah—Savannah Brokerage Co.
San Francisco—Mailliard & Schmiedell.
Toledo—Moreton Truck & Storage Co.; G. H. Weddle & Co., 47 Walbridge Ave.
Washington—Littlefield, Alvord & Co.

York and Philadelphia, those markets weakened and by the end of the week were practically back to last Friday's level of prices. Boston made sharp gains on Tuesday and held the advance under a rather slow demand until late Friday, when a decline of \$1 was registered. Frozen loins were offered freely and constituted the bulk of the supply.

Boston closed weak on beef and lambs and a small amount of pork; veal and mutton are cleaned up. New York closed steady on beef, mutton and pork; veal strong and lamb weak and declining; a fairly satisfactory clearance was made on fresh meat, with a slightly better undertone at the close. Philadelphia closed strong on veal, with no offerings today; all other meats closed weak and all sales of lamb and mutton forced. A few late arriving cars of beef will be carried over.

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK MARKETS. (Continued from page 35.)

trading at the close, particularly on rangers, was fully steady to strong, causing many to feel that the bottom has been touched and that some improvement now is not outside the possibilities. Excessive supplies on the hoof, with packing house coolers well filled, and a noticeable falling off in consumptive demand, due no doubt to a large extent to the recent declines in pork and beef prices, have been the chief factors contributing to the declines in live values, which are at the lowest levels since October, 1915. Many in the trade believe native lambs will arrive in decreasing numbers from now on, as the proportion of fat lambs to total receipts of western lambs is decreasing daily. Consignments from the range have consisted almost entirely of lambs, the majority of them from Washington, a fair proportion from Idaho



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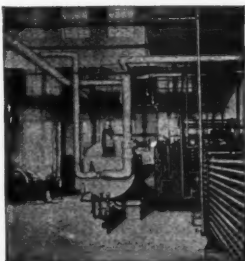
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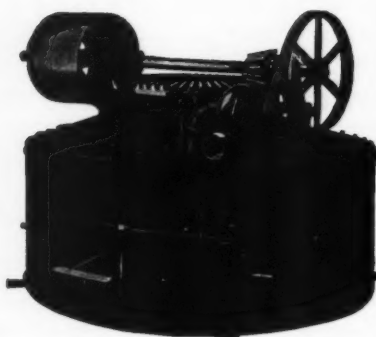
L. A. KRAMER

5332 Hyde Park Blvd.

CHICAGO

and Oregon, a sprinkling from Utah, Nevada and California. As compared with a week ago, fat lambs and yearlings are fully \$1 lower, while matured stock, although in much smaller supply, is 50 to 75c under last week's levels. Best Idaho fat lambs topped at \$8.60 today as against \$9.50 a week ago and \$10.60 two weeks ago. Best fat natives offered today went for \$8, but \$8.25 to \$8.50 was quotable for the right kinds. Cull natives are selling mostly at \$4.50 to \$5 with "dingers" down to \$3.50 and below. Choice yearling wethers have been lacking. Best offered made \$6.50 Tuesday. Matured wethers are selling mostly around \$4, though a strictly choice kind is quotable above that figure. Fat native ewes, though scarce, were not wanted, and they have dragged all week. Bulk of the kinds offered are selling at \$2.50 to \$3.50, a few near choice light weights today up to \$4, and extreme heavies below \$2.50, with bucks at \$1.25 to \$2, and cull ewes down to \$1 and below, five head of shelly culls selling today at 20c a head.

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A simple, self-contained steam dryer which has been in use in moderate sized rendering and fertilizer plants for thirty years. Dries tankage thoroughly.

Takes little power and uses only 1 3/4 pounds of steam for each pound of moisture evaporated.

Will be glad to send you Bulletin 40 which describes Triumph Tankage Dryers in detail.

THE C. O. BARTLETT & SNOW CO.

Main Office and Works: Cleveland, Ohio

WEEKLY MEAT TRADE REVIEW.

Armour & Company, in their weekly review of meat trade conditions, today say:

Meat packing trade derived its greatest encouragement from the extraordinary resumption of buying for foreign accounts this week. Purchases of lard were almost phenomenal. Buying of meat was conducted on a very large scale and the export business in general broadened astonishingly. In connection with the heavy purchases of lard, it is interesting to note that the Chicago Board of Trade reports a decrease of practically 35,000,000 pounds of lard in the available supply this year from the amount available last month at this time.

Fresh pork trade is on a healthy basis. The demand is strong and prices show corresponding strength. Trade in cured pork products is steady.

Beef trade is still unsatisfactory and has been irregular this week. The supplies on hand may yet be characterized as heavy in relation to the demand, but the light shipments that are now arriving, considered in connection with the coming two days of holiday, should relieve the situation somewhat, the beef trade should be on a healthier basis next week.

Collections continue fair.

OIL TRADE OF HOLLAND.

Statistics on the imports and exports of vegetable oils and vegetable-oil material by the Netherlands during 1918, 1919 and 1920 have been made public by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. In the following table the heading "Imports" indicates general imports, including goods imported for domestic use as well as goods for re-export, and the heading "Exports" indicates exports of goods produced in the Netherlands as well as foreign goods re-exported. This compilation is one of a series giving figures on the trade in vegetable oils for the three latest years for which statistics are available for all countries that give statistics for these commodities in their trade reports.

The statistics are as follows:

Cottonseed oil—Imports: 1919, 43,778,166 lbs.; 1920, 19,514,295 lbs. Exports: 1919, 12,815,981 lbs.; 1920, 5,482,895 lbs.

Peanut oil—Imports: 1918, 2,040,869 lbs.; 1919, 5,422,928 lbs.; 1920, 2,269,768 lbs.; Exports: 1918, 48,395 lbs.; 1919, 5,641,743 lbs.; 1920, 8,702,083 lbs.

Sesame oil—Imports: 1918, 12,359,021 lbs.; 1919, 986,814 lbs.; 1920, 652,813 lbs.

Exports: 1918, 22 lbs.; 1919, 6,019,696 lbs.; 1920, 5,622,768 lbs.

Linseed oil—Imports: 1918, 33,336 lbs.; 1919, 2,631,990 lbs.; 1920, 2,137,320 lbs.; Exports: 1918, 157,929 lbs.; 1919, 38,170,215 lbs.; 1920, 59,238,673 lbs.

Olive oil—Imports: 1919, 833,487 lbs.; 1920, 36,764 lbs. Exports: 1918, 46 lbs.; 1919, 396,403 lbs.; 1920, 36,162 lbs.

Rape oil, crude—Imports: 1918, 10,059,923 lbs.; 1919, 14,603,471 lbs.; 1920, 2,324,360 lbs. Exports: 1918, 434 lbs.; 1919, 9,599,794 lbs.; 1920, 7,821,169 lbs.

Rape oil, refined—Imports: 1919, 49,804 lbs.; 1920, 18,792 lbs. Exports—1918, 201 lbs.; 1919, 76,630 lbs.; 1920, 42,097 lbs.

Corn oil—Imports: 1920, 162,598 lbs. Exports: 1919, 1,477 lbs.; 1920, 516,256 lbs.

Castor oil—Imports: 1919, 335,957 lbs.; 1920, 508,451 lbs. Exports: 1918, 48,596 lbs.; 1919, 18,748 lbs.; 1920, 236,692 lbs.

Palm oil—Imports: 1918, 1,443,177 lbs.; 1919, 9,177,190 lbs.; 1920, 15,731,990 lbs. Exports: 1919, 235,140 lbs.; 1920, 168,182 lbs.

Palm-kernel oil—Imports: 1918, 19,185,862 lbs.; 1919, 16,511,167 lbs.; 1920, 25,767,173 lbs. Exports: 1919, 10,872,318 lbs.; 1920, 8,893,251 lbs.

Cocconut oil—Imports: 1918, 3,012,855 lbs.; 1919, 139,315,784 lbs.; 1920, 114,170,002 lbs. Exports: 1919, 59,954,214 lbs.; 1920, 128,555,912 lbs.

Soya-bean oil—Imports: 1918, 6,765,920 lbs.; 1919, 84,733,140 lbs.; 1920, 80,093,629 lbs. Exports: 1919, 14,813,415 lbs.; 1920, 26,766,183 lbs.

All other vegetable oils—Imports: 1918, 2,754 lbs.; 1919, 1,880,466 lbs.; 1920, 1,894,519 lbs. Exports: 1918, 11 lbs.; 1919, 1,439,064 lbs.; 1920, 5,171,072 lbs.

Sesame seed—Imports: 1918, 608 lbs.; 1919, 59,989,133 lbs.; 1920, 48,558,266 lbs. Exports: 1920, 136,443 lbs.

Cottonseed—Imports: 1919, 132,884 lbs.; 1920, 77 lbs. Exports: 1920, 67,020 lbs.

Soya beans—Imports: 1919, 72,161,770 lbs.; 1920, 8,279,285 lbs. Exports: 1920, 257,976 lbs.

Peanuts—Imports: 1918, 174,803 lbs.; 1919, 48,914,644 lbs.; 1920, 52,945,797 lbs. Exports: 1919, 246,686 lbs.; 1920, 1,165,153 lbs.

Copra—Imports: 1918, 235,002 lbs.; 1919, 166,636,344 lbs.; 1920, 195,467,076 lbs. Exports: 1919, 63,065 lbs.; 1920, 21,865,320 lbs.

Palm kernels—Imports: 1919, 53,075,070 lbs.; 1920, 29,154,148 lbs. Exports: 1919, 551 lbs.; 1920, 25,496,591 lbs.

Cocoa butter—Imports: 1918, 107,549 lbs.; 1919, 11,742 lbs.; 1920, 412,271 lbs. Exports: 1918, 591,642 lbs.; 1919, 4,799,529 lbs.; 1920, 11,596,840 lbs.

Announcement

The BRECHT COMPANY is very much pleased to announce that the Bannon Company, Ltd., Buffalo, New York, has appointed us as the exclusive distributor of the

B A N N O N SEPARATOR

Over 50 successful installations have been made by the Bannon Company and no matter whether a Packing House is of large or small capacity—the installation of a Bannon Separator (Patented), will quickly pay for itself by the great saving in lard or grease which can be accomplished.

Watch these pages carefully for some very interesting announcements next week.



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ESTABLISHED 1853 ST. LOUIS

**Manufacturers of Machinery, Tools,
Equipment and Supplies**

Pertaining to the Meat and Allied Industries

1234 Cass Avenue, St. Louis

BRANCHES

**NEW YORK, CHICAGO, SAN FRANCISCO
LIVERPOOL, BUENOS AIRES, SYDNEY**

Importers and Exporters of all kinds of Sausage Casings

Chicago Section

W. H. Gehrman, of the Kohrs Packing Company, Davenport, Ia., was in town this week.

Fred Begg, of the Powers-Begg Company, Jacksonville, Ill., was in Chicago last Saturday.

L. Schmidt, of the Dubuque Packing Company, Dubuque, Ia., was in the city for a short visit this week.

Isaac Powers, of the Home Packing and Ice Company, Terre Haute, Ind., was a visitor in Chicago this week.

Ferdinand Dryfus, of the Dryfus Packing Company, Lafayette, Ind., was calling on his friends in Chicago this week.

Packers' purchases of livestock at Chicago the first three days of this week totaled 17,418 cattle, 46,850 hogs and 51,502 sheep.

Swift & Company's sales of carcass beef in Chicago for the week ending Saturday, August 27, on shipments sold out, ranged from 6 to 18 cents per pound and averaged 12.86 cents per pound.

Director W. W. Woods of the Bureau of Public Relations of the Institute of American Meat Packers this week began a brief vacation to which he was entitled after his herculean labors of the past year in behalf of the industry.

Shipments of provisions from Chicago during the week ending Saturday, August 27, are reported as follows:

	This week	Same week last year
Cured meats, lb.	16,770,000	11,016,000
Lard, lbs.	17,467,000	5,927,000
Fresh meats, lbs.	20,746,000	34,108,000
Pork, bbls.	7,937	15,409
Can'd meats, cases	48,874	30,217

Receipts for the week were: Cured meats, 364,000 lbs.; fresh meats, 8,401,000 lbs.; lard, 1,235,000 lbs.; pork, 1,235 bbls.

A committee representing the Institute

of American Meat Packers attended the convention of the American National Livestock Association at Salt Lake City last week as the guests of the association. The party included Secretary C. B. Heine-mann, Chairman Murdo Mackenzie of the Committee on Improved Livestock Breeding—himself a former president of the livestock association—Fred S. Brooks, Edward N. Wentworth and Fred Hoffman.

C. A. Mallory, one of the best-known men in the livestock commission field, has joined forces with the Great Western Commission Company at South Omaha, which operates solely at that market. Mr. Mallory has been actively engaged in the livestock game for over 40 years but reports himself "as fit as ever." Nearly all the owners of the Great Western company were associated with him when he operated his own commission house, and he says it is like "coming back home."

DID NOT HEED THE WARNING.

Touching on the beef and pork situation in August, due to excessive livestock marketing, the Armour monthly review says:

The meat trade ran into some hard sledding after the middle of August, but that condition was due to an excessive supply of cattle, and the sympathetic downward movement of pork. Pork also responded to liquidation selling on the board of trade. A great amount of low grade cattle reached the market just after the middle of the month. The poor quality meat was hard to dispose of, and stocks began to pile up.

In realization of the situation, commission men warned live-stock men to withhold further shipments until the meat supply would have been diverted into consumptive channels. Heedless of that warning, or mayhap because of it, extremely heavy shipments continued to be made, until livestock men came to understand that they themselves were causing a price breaking glut, whereupon shipments were sharply curtailed. That curtailment brought about an immediate improvement in the market situation and

the cattle market was lifted from its extreme lethargy.

One of the main troubles with the cattle market was the dearth of good corn-fed stock. The demand for that quality meat never abated and it was impossible to meet it adequately. The cattle received were, for the most part, light grass-fed stock, much of which had been shipped prematurely. All of that brought about a nervous condition in the markets which prevented buying on any basis other than from day to day.

After the curtailment of shipments, however, that nervousness disappeared and a buoyancy was given to virtually every branch of the trade. Buying for export strengthened and its scope became enlarged generally, showing that the foreign countries had a firm conviction of the worth of present values.

CHICAGO HOG PURCHASES.

Purchases of hogs by Chicago packers for the week ending Thursday, September 1, 1921, are reported to The National Provisioner as follows:

Armour & Co.	8,126
Anglo-Amer. Prov. Co.	5,890
Swift & Co.	8,839
G. H. Hammond Co.	5,484
Morris & Co.	6,352
Wilson & Co.	5,100
Boyd-Lunham & Co.	3,500
Western Pkg. & Prov. Co.	8,900
Roberts & Oake	2,515
Miller & Hart	3,330
Independent Pkg. Co.	5,482
Brennan Pkg. Co.	2,918
Others	5,000

Total 70,436

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Packingshouse and Cold Storage Designing—Consultation on Power and Operating Costs, Curing, etc. You Profit by Our 25 Years' Experience. Lower Construction Cost. Higher Efficiency.
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LEON DASHEW

Counselor At Law

15 Park Row New York

Refer to:

Armour & Company The Cudahy Packing Co.	Joseph Stern & Sons, Inc.
Austin, Nichols & Co.	Manhattan Veal & Mutton Co.
New York Butchers Dressed Meat Co.	United Dressed Beef Co.

John W. Hall

WEBSTER BLDG.

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"You Get What You Give"

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Packing House Products

SPECIALTIES

Tallow—Oils—Greases
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WILLIAM H. KNEHANS, Chief Engineer

ABATTOIR PACKING AND COLD STORAGE PLANTS

Manhattan Building, Chicago, Ill.

Cable Address, Pacarco

Packinghouse Reminiscences

Tales of the Early Days in Chicago's Beef Killing Business

By John Neil Carbray.

(EDITOR'S NOTE.—This is the third of a series of anecdotes of the old days in "Archer Road" and elsewhere in the beef killing district of Chicago, written by an old-timer who grew up as a boy in the cattle-killing gang and later became one of the champion beef butchers of his day. He is now an inspector in the employ of the federal government. His acquaintance includes pretty nearly every famous character of the early days of the packing business in Chicago, and his reminiscences should be read with interest by those who recall the old days or who would like to hear about them. The author prepared this series of articles especially for THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER.)

Navy Veteran as Packer.

There was an "old-timer" working with us, Tom Welsh by name, an old man o' war's man, who served with Farragut at Mobile Bay. Tom's job was to carry over beef trees, lower the hoist, insert the beef trees into the gams or shanks, place the hooks in the beef tree and hoist the cattle to the first, and then the second hoist, as the butcher required it.

The hoist was an old-fashioned iron-handled windlass. The rope was wound around the drum and led to a large fly-wheel that was up above the cattle runs. Johnny Kavanaugh and Old Tom worked together. The conversation that was heard all day long between them was something like this:

"Hoist away, Tom!"

"Aye, aye, sir."

When the bullock was high enough for Johnny to work, he would yell: "Belay, Tom!" and Tom would answer, "Belay it is, sir." When Johnny wanted the bullock thrown over on the pritch side, meaning the left side, you could hear his voice, "Starboard, Tom!" "Starboard it is, sir," Tom would reply.

When it was necessary to have the bullock fall on the paunch side, meaning the right side, Johnny's voice could be heard through the dense steam and fog, for the weather was cold, "Port, Tom, port your helm!" "Port it is, sir," and Tom would yank the bullock over to where it belonged.

It was very amusing to hear these old man o' war phrases. I sometimes thought

I was aboard a man o' war instead of in a packinghouse. We never enjoyed the sanitary and working conditions in the packinghouses of those days that prevail now throughout the length and breadth of the land. As I mentioned before, the cattle pen we used for our clothes and tools could hardly be called a locker. It leaked and when it rained our clothes were wet and in the winter they were frozen. We could either put them on that way or take them down to the boiler room and thaw them out. It was optional.

Accommodations for Employees.

Toilet rooms we had none. If we washed ourselves after we were through working, we would get a bucket of water from the vat that was on the floor. We had no soap, so we used beef gall instead to remove the grease. And we would wipe our faces and arms with the cloth we used to wash beef, then use the same cloth to wipe our boots, and hang it up to be used the following day.

No accommodations were provided for the employees to eat their lunch during the noon hour. In the winter we would all go to the boiler room where it was at least warm, if not scrupulously clean. But we were happy and contented. Our condition in those days as far as sanitation was concerned, was similar to David Harum's dog. Dave says, "A reasonable amount of fleas is good for a dog. They keep him from brooding on being a dog."

We were working under conditions that today would not be tolerated even in Liberia. Still we did not realize our plight, hence the dog was further advanced than we were.

Indeed, the boiler room was a very popular place in the wintertime, as the following lines will disclose:

In the Old Boiler Room.

In the days of long ago, from the cold and swirling snow,

We would mingle altogether there, and eat our lunch at noon;

Some would lie upon the ground, others smoke and sit around

And enjoy the cheery warmth of the old boiler room.

Cheery warmth and the old boiler room recalls an incident that happened years later. We were working out at Tilenhasses', an old frame shack that stood out on the prairie, practically a wilderness in those days. It was in the winter and it was cold—about ten below zero—the wind howled. The old shack shook like an aspen; there were cracks in the walls you could "throw a dog through."

It was Saturday, and pay day. We did not kill on Saturdays then, for having no refrigeration, beef was not hauled down to Jackson street market on Saturday nights as there was no market on Sunday. We were all running around trying to keep warm and were nearly perishing with the cold while waiting for the boss to bring out our money.

One of the gang, "One-Eyed Mike" Carey, suggested we kill one of the bulls that was under the house so we could use the paunch for foot-warming purposes. To suggest was to act. We drove up the bull, killed and dressed him and when the boss, Mr. Hurley, arrived he found us all sitting around on nail kegs with our feet in the bull's paunch, cheerful and happy, smoking and spinning yarns.

(To Be Continued.)

OLDEST HOG BUYER RETIRES.

Harry Booth, the oldest Chicago hog buyer in the business, retired from active service on August 31, 1921, having been a familiar figure in the Chicago stock yards since April, 1877. In his honor a farewell celebration was held at the stock yards in which more than a thousand took part.

The celebration began with a parade of a fife and drum corps through the "yards" led by Clint Adams as master of ceremonies. This was followed by the presentation to Mr. Booth of tokens of appreciation, among them a watch chain and a deep-sea fishing outfit.

Thos. E. Wilson, as head of the company with which Mr. Booth has been connected, was one of the speakers and extended hearty good wishes.

Mr. Booth retires under Wilson & Company's retirement compensation plan. He expects to leave shortly for California where he will divide his time between supervision of hog purchasing at the Los Angeles plant of Wilson & Company and the use of his fishing tackle in his favorite sport.

WE BUY HOGS ON COMMISSION

for some of the best packers in the country. We do a STRICTLY ORDER BUSINESS, and ever since our establishment in 1900 it has been our aim to render the most efficient service in buying for our customers.

RESULTS TELL THE STORY

Ask any packer who has commissioned us to buy hogs for him on this market, and hear what he says! For reference: Any of our customers, or Merchants National Bank, Indianapolis.

McMURRAY & JOHNSTON

LIVESTOCK PURCHASING AGENTS

U. S. YARDS INDIANAPOLIS INDIANA

"IN THE HEART OF THE CORN BELT"

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET

Range of Prices.				
SATURDAY, AUGUST 27, 1921.				
	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
Sept.	\$17.20	\$17.00	\$17.10	\$17.00
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
Sept.	11.25	10.22½	11.25	10.60
Oct.	11.42½	10.30	11.37½	11.02½
Jan.	9.80	9.22½	9.80	9.37½
SHORT RIBS—(Boxed 25c more than loose)—				
Sept.	9.30	8.80	9.20	8.97½
Oct.	9.22½	8.70	9.17½	8.95
Jan.	8.80	8.60	8.80	

MONDAY, AUGUST 29, 1921.				
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
Sept.		Nominal		17.10
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
Sept.	11.25	11.50	11.25	11.50
Oct.	11.45	11.62½	11.40	11.62½
Jan.	9.80	10.00	9.75	9.95
SHORT RIBS—(Boxed 25c more than loose)—				
Sept.	9.22½	9.22½	9.10	9.10
Oct.	9.30	9.20	9.10	9.10
Jan.	8.80	8.85	8.80	8.85

TUESDAY, AUGUST 30, 1921.				
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
Sept.		Nominal		17.10
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
Sept.	11.45	11.00	11.45	11.57½
Oct.	11.65	11.75	11.65	11.72½
Jan.	9.85	9.90	9.75	9.90
SHORT RIBS—(Boxed 25c more than loose)—				
Sept.	8.95	8.95	8.95	8.95
Oct.	8.95	8.95	8.95	8.95
Jan.		Nominal		8.75

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 31, 1921.				
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
Sept.	17.50	17.50	17.50	17.50
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
Sept.	11.45	11.52½	11.40	11.52½
Oct.	11.55	11.67½	11.55	11.67½
Jan.	9.70	9.55	9.45	9.72½
SHORT RIBS—(Boxed 25c more than loose)—				
Sept.	8.90	8.95	8.90	8.95
Oct.	8.90	9.02½	8.90	9.02½
Jan.				8.60

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1921.				
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
Sept.				17.50
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
Sept.	11.47½	11.72½	11.47½	11.72½
Oct.	11.65	11.82½	11.57½	11.75
Jan.	9.60	9.80	9.57	9.70
SHORT RIBS—(Boxed 25c more than loose)—				
Sept.	8.92	8.97	8.90	8.97
Oct.	9.00	9.10	9.00	9.10
Jan.	8.50	8.62½	8.40	8.62½

FRIDAY, SEPT. 2, 1921.				
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
Sept.				17.50
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
Sept.	11.75	11.90	11.72½	11.90
Oct.	11.85	12.04	11.80	12.00
Jan.	9.75	9.85	9.75	9.77½
May	9.95	10.00	9.95	9.97½
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c more than loose)—				
Sept.	9.02½	9.02½	9.00	9.00
Oct.	9.20	9.25	9.15	9.15
Jan.				8.95

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK.

RECEIPTS.				
	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Aug. 22	24,586	2,118	42,070	33,616
Tuesday, Aug. 23	9,273	1,601	25,059	25,608
Wednesday, Aug. 24	7,553	1,216	12,897	24,900
Thursday, Aug. 25	5,572	2,131	15,300	25,703
Friday, Aug. 26	2,614	600	14,580	11,707
Saturday, Aug. 27	304	143	3,496	2,006
Total last week	49,702	7,878	111,462	123,541
Previous week	51,293	10,009	120,601	85,001
Year ago	58,818	9,444	111,927	98,518
Two years ago	74,080	13,941	122,987	139,479

SHIPMENTS.				
	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Aug. 22	4,270	419	7,496	4,679
Tuesday, Aug. 23	4,985	352	7,042	6,994
Wednesday, Aug. 24	5,022	1	4,654	8,970
Thursday, Aug. 25	4,367	15	3,475	8,332
Friday, Aug. 26	2,515	93	5,629	7,841
Saturday, Aug. 27	385	2	2,422	2,023
Total last week	21,554	882	31,618	38,839
Previous week	18,336	1,087	28,063	17,347
Year ago	23,900	1,775	24,446	37,161
Two years ago	25,150	1,719	18,131	43,597

Total receipts at Chicago for year to Aug. 27:				
	1921.	1920.	1919.	1918.
Cattle	1,750,695	1,865,123	1,750,695	1,865,123
Calves	527,371	518,085	527,371	518,085
Hogs	3,359,180	3,359,180	3,359,180	3,359,180
Sheep	2,827,432	2,254,001	2,827,432	2,254,001

Total receipts of hogs at eleven markets:				
	Week.	Year to date.	1920.	1919.
Week ending Aug. 27	381,000	19,159,000	381,000	19,159,000
Previous week	410,000	19,716,000	410,000	19,716,000
Cor. week, 1920	376,000	19,716,000	376,000	19,716,000
Cor. week, 1919	397,000	20,610,000	397,000	20,610,000
Cor. week, 1918	169,000	18,089,000	169,000	18,089,000
Cor. week, 1917	487,000	19,774,000	487,000	19,774,000
Cor. week, 1916	335,000	17,896,000	335,000	17,896,000
Cor. week, 1915	376,000	15,484,000	376,000	15,484,000

Combined receipts at seven points for week ending Aug. 27, 1921, with comparisons:				
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	1918.
This week	192,000	206,000	329,000	192,000
Previous week	218,000	308,000	238,000	218,000
1920	225,000	274,000	348,000	225,000
1919	326,000	316,000	552,000	326,000
1918	318,000	288,000	354,000	318,000
1917	253,000	121,000	307,000	253,000
1916	345,000	388,000	321,000	345,000
1915	198,000	254,000	307,000	198,000
1914	160,000	276,000	331,000	160,000

Combined receipts at seven markets for year to Aug. 27, 1921, with comparisons:				
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	1918.
1921	5,433,000	15,045,000	7,037,000	5,433,000
1920	6,037,000	15,920,000	6,328,000	6,037,000
1919	6,821,000	17,880,000	7,601,000	6,821,000
1918	7,208,000	16,826,000	5,958,000	7,208,000
1917	6,120,000	14,882,000	5,598,000	6,120,000
1916	5,092,000	16,307,000	6,396,000	5,092,000
1915	4,577,000	13,988,000	6,170,000	4,577,000

Chicago packers' hog slaughter for week ending Aug. 27, 1921:				
	Armour & Co.	Anglo-American	Swift & Co.	Hammond Co.
	10,300	6,800	10,700	5,900

Morris & Co.	7,600
Wilson & Co.	7,800
Royd-Lunham	5,900
Western Packing Co.	8,800
Roberts & Dale	2,300
Miller & Hart	2,800
Independent Packing Co.	5,700
Brennan Packing Co.	3,600
Others	9,400

Total	87,600
Previous week	101,100
Year ago	92,300
Two years ago	106,400

WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVESTOCK.				
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
Week ending Aug. 27	\$ 8.10	\$ 8.15	\$ 4.50	\$ 9.25
Previous week	8.75	9.25	4.90	10.20
Cor. week, 1920	15.05	14.50	7.05	13.40
Cor. week, 1919	19.00	18.70	8.50	16.20
Cor. week, 1918	16.00	19.00	12.75	17.05
Cor. week, 1917	12.90	17.30	10.25	17.00
Cor. week, 1916	9.85	10.80	7.10	10.50
Cor. week, 1915	9.10	7.05	5.75	8.90
Cor. week, 1914	9.25	9.20	5.00	7.40
Cor. week, 1913	8.30	8.00	4.25	7.30
Cor. week, 1912	8.25	8.34	4.10	6.80
Cor. week, 1911	7.10	7.11	3.60	5.60

Market quotations at Chicago:				
CATTLE.				
Prime steers	\$9.00@10.40			
Good to choice steers	8.50@9.00			
Fair to good steers	8.00@8.40			
Yearlings, fair to choice	8.00@10.85			
Feeding steers	5.50@7.00			
Heifers	4.00@8.25			
Fair to good cows	3.75@5.25			
Good to choice cows	5.00@7.25			
Canners	1.75@2.75			
Cutters	2.50@3.75			
Bologna bulls	3.25@4.00			
Good to choice calves	9.00@13.25			

HOGS.				
Choice light butchers	\$9.20@9.60			
Medium weight butchers	9.00@9.45			
Heavy butchers, 270-325 lbs.	7.50@9.00			
Fair to fancy light	6.00@6.50			
Heavy packing	6.75@7.50			
Rough packing	6.25@6.75			
Pigs	7.00@8.00			

SHEEP.				
Native lambs	\$7.00@8.00			
Western lambs	6.75@8.25			
Cull lambs	3.00@5.00			
Yearlings	5.00@6.75			
Wethers	3.50@5.00			
Ewes	1.50@4.25			

CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS

(Corrected weekly by C. W. Kaiser, Sec'y, United Master Butchers' Ass'n of Chicago.)

Beef.				
	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.
Rib roast, heavy end	30	25	17	17
Rib roast, light end	32	28	19	19
Chuck roast	32	18	14	14
Steaks, round	35	30	25	25
Steaks, sirloin, first cut	45	35	31	31
Steaks, porterhouse	52	42	32	32
Steaks, flank	30	25	13	13
Beef stew, chuck	20	18	12	12
Corned briskets, boneless	28	23	18	18
Corned plates	12	10	10	10
Corned rumps, boneless	28	28	21	21

Lamb.				
	Good.	Com.		
Hindquarters	35	22		
Legs	38	25		
Stews	15	12½		
Chops, shoulder	22	18		
Chops, rib and loin	45	30		

Mutton.				
	Good.	Com.		
Legs	20	18		
Shoulders	10	10		
Chops, rib and loin	15	15		
	32	30		

Pork.				
Loins, whole, 8@10 avg.		@38		
Loins, whole, 10@12 avg.		@35		
Chops		@28		
Shoulders		@40		
Butts		@20		
Spareribs		@12½		
Hocks		@15		
Leaf lard, unrendered		@12		

Veal.				
Hindquarters	20	@25		
Forequarters	12	@14		
Legs	25	@32		
Breasts	18	@20		
Shoulders	12	@25		
Cutlets	45	@45		
Rib and loin chops	25	@38		

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CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

Carcass Beef.

Prime native steers.....	16 1/2 @ 18
Good native steers.....	15 1/2 @ 16 1/2
Medium steers.....	12 @ 15
Heifers, good.....	12 @ 15
Cows.....	8 @ 12
Hind quarters, choice.....	24 1/2 @ 25
Fore quarters, choice.....	12 @ 12

Beef Cuts.

Steer Loins, No. 1.....	32 @ 32
Steer Loins, No. 2.....	30 @ 30
Steer Short Loins, No. 1.....	44 @ 44
Steer Short Loins, No. 2.....	42 @ 42
Steer Loin Ends (hips).....	26 @ 26
Steer Loin Ends, No. 2.....	25 @ 25
Cow Loins.....	15 @ 23
Cow Short Loins.....	20 @ 32
Cow Loin Ends (hips).....	15 @ 20
Steer Ribs, No. 1.....	24 @ 24
Steer Ribs, No. 2.....	20 @ 20
Cow Ribs, No. 1.....	15 @ 15
Cow Ribs, No. 2.....	10 @ 10
Steer Round, No. 1.....	18 @ 18
Steer Round, No. 2.....	17 @ 17
Steer Chucks, No. 1.....	10 @ 10
Steer Chucks, No. 2.....	8 @ 8
Cow Round, No. 1.....	12 @ 14
Cow Chucks.....	5 @ 5
Steer Plates.....	6 @ 6
Medium Plates.....	5 @ 5
Briskets, No. 1.....	10 @ 10
Briskets, No. 2.....	13 @ 13
Steer Navel Ends.....	3 @ 3 1/2
Fore Shanks.....	3 1/2 @ 4
Hind Shanks.....	3 @ 3
Koils.....	28 @ 28
Strip Loins, No. 1, boneless.....	45 @ 45
Strip Loins, No. 2.....	44 @ 44
Strip Loins, No. 3.....	22 @ 22
Sirloin Butts, No. 1.....	33 @ 33
Sirloin Butts, No. 2.....	28 @ 28
Sirloin Butts, No. 3.....	23 @ 23
Beef Tenderloins, No. 1.....	47 @ 47
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2.....	45 @ 45
Rump Butts.....	28 @ 30
Flank Steaks.....	20 @ 20
Boneless Chucks.....	10 @ 10
Shoulder Clods.....	15 @ 15
Hanging Tenderloins.....	8 @ 8
Trimnings.....	8 @ 8

Beef Product.

Brains, per lb.....	5 @ 7
Hearts.....	2 1/2 @ 6
Tongues.....	28 @ 28
Sweetbreads.....	24 @ 28
Ox-Tail, per lb.....	3 @ 8
Fresh Tripe, plain.....	4 @ 4
Fresh Tripe, H. C.....	5 @ 5
Livers.....	7 @ 9
Kidneys, per lb.....	7 @ 8

Veal.

Choice Carcass.....	10 @ 20
Good Carcass.....	17 @ 18
Good Saddle.....	25 @ 28
Good Backs.....	12 @ 14
Medium Backs.....	5 @ 6

Veal Product.

Brains, each.....	6 @ 8
Sweetbreads.....	45 @ 48
Calif Livers.....	28 @ 32

Lamb.

Choice Lambs.....	20 @ 20
Medium Lambs.....	16 @ 16
Choice Saddle.....	25 @ 25
Medium Saddle.....	20 @ 20
Choice Fores.....	17 @ 17
Medium Fores.....	15 @ 15
Lamb Fries, per lb.....	18 @ 18
Lamb Tongues, each.....	15 @ 15
Lamb Kidneys, per lb.....	25 @ 28

Mutton.

Heavy Sheep.....	8 @ 8
Light Sheep.....	12 @ 12
Heavy Saddle.....	10 @ 10
Light Saddle.....	15 @ 15
Heavy Fores.....	6 @ 6
Light Fores.....	8 @ 8
Mutton Legs.....	15 @ 15
Mutton Loin.....	14 @ 14
Mutton Stew.....	4 @ 4
Sheep Tongues, each.....	15 @ 15
Sheep Heads, each.....	10 @ 10

Fresh Pork, Etc.

Dressed Hogs.....	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Pork Loin.....	28 @ 28
Leaf Lard.....	12 @ 12
Tenderloins.....	52 @ 52
Spare Ribs.....	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Butts.....	18 @ 18
Hocks.....	11 @ 11
Trimnings.....	9 @ 9
Extra lean trimmings.....	7 @ 7
Tails.....	7 @ 7
Snouts.....	4 @ 4
Pigs' Feet.....	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2
Pigs' Heads.....	6 @ 6
Blade Bones.....	9 @ 9
Blade Meat.....	12 @ 12
Cheek Meat.....	6 @ 7
Hog Hvers, per lb.....	4 @ 4
Neck Bones.....	4 @ 4
Skinned Shoulders.....	13 @ 13
Pork Hearts.....	4 @ 4
Pork Kidneys, per lb.....	4 @ 4
Pork Tongues.....	12 @ 12
Old Bones.....	9 @ 9
Tail Bones.....	9 @ 9
Brains.....	13 @ 13
Back fat.....	12 @ 12
Hams.....	24 @ 24
Cans.....	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Bellies.....	16 @ 16

SAUSAGE.

Columbia, Cloth, Bologna.....	15 @ 15
Bologna, large, long, round, in casings.....	14 1/2 @ 14 1/2
Choice Bologna.....	15 @ 15

Frankfurters.....	20 @ 20
Liver Sausage.....	19 @ 19
Tongue and blood sausage, with pork.....	18 @ 18
Minced Sausage.....	17 @ 17
New England Style Sausage.....	15 @ 15
Prepared Luncheon Sausage.....	17 @ 17
Liberty Luncheon Sausage (Berliner).....	17 @ 17
Oxford Lean Butts.....	31 @ 31
Polish Sausage.....	18 @ 18
Garlic Sausage.....	15 @ 15
Country Smoked Sausage.....	16 @ 16
Country Fresh Sausage.....	19 1/2 @ 19 1/2
Pork Sausage, bulk.....	17 @ 17
Pork Sausage, short link.....	21 @ 21
Luncheon Roll.....	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Delicatessen Loaf.....	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Ox Tongues.....	40 @ 40
Macaroni and Cheese Loaf.....	17 1/2 @ 17 1/2
Loin Roll, cooked.....	50 @ 50

Summer Sausage.

D'Aries, new goods.....	42 @ 42
Beef Casings Salami.....	38 @ 38
Italian Salami (new goods).....	39 @ 39
Capri.....	33 @ 33
Holsteiner.....	35 @ 35
Pepperton, long links.....	32 @ 32
Farmer.....	35 @ 35

Sausage in Brine.

Bologna, kits.....	1.65 @ 1.65
Bologna, 1/2 @ 1/2.....	2.30 @ 10.15
Pork, link, kits.....	1.82 @ 1.82
Pork, links, 1/2 @ 1/2.....	2.40 @ 10.50
Polish Sausage, kits.....	1.80 @ 1.80
Polish Sausage, 1/2 @ 1/2.....	2.40 @ 10.50
Frankfurts, kits.....	1.70 @ 1.70
Frankfurts, 1/2 @ 1/2.....	2.20 @ 9.75
Blood Sausage, kits.....	1.70 @ 1.70
Blood Sausage, 1/2 @ 1/2.....	2.20 @ 9.75
Liver Sausage, kits.....	1.55 @ 1.55
Liver Sausage, 1/2 @ 1/2.....	2.00 @ 9.00
Head Cheese, kits.....	1.75 @ 1.75
Head Cheese, 1/2 @ 1/2.....	2.30 @ 10.00

VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

Pickled Pigs' Feet, in 200-lb. barrels.....	\$15.00
Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels.....	13.00
Regular H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels.....	17.50
Pocket H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels.....	17.50
Pickled hog chitterlings, uncooked, bbls.....	20.00
Pickled hog chitterlings, cooked, bbls.....	24.00
Sheep Tongues, short cut, barrels.....	48.00
Sheep Tongues, long cut, barrels.....	48.00
Pork Tongues.....	65.50

CANNED MEATS.

	No. 1/2	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3
Corned beef.....	\$ 2.25	\$ 3.25	\$15.00	
Roast beef.....	2.00	3.25	15.00	
Roast mutton.....	2.40	4.75	18.50	
Sliced dried beef.....	\$2.35	4.50	52.00	
Ox tongue, whole.....	12.50	15.00	58.00	
Lunch Tongue.....	2.35	3.90	29.00	
Corn beef hash.....	1.50	3.10	4.50	
Roast beef hash.....				
Hamburger steak with onions.....	1.50	2.35	4.50	
Viennois style sausage.....	1.15	2.25	4.15	
Luncheon sausage.....	1.20			
Breakfast Sausage.....	2.00	3.50		
Veal loaf, med. size.....			2.00	

EXTRACT OF BEEF.

	Per doz
2-oz. jars, 1 doz. in case.....	\$ 3.39
4-oz. jars, 1 doz. in case.....	6.25
8-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in case.....	11.60
16-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in case.....	21.00

BARRELLED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra Plate Beef, 200-lb. barrels.....	23.00 @ 23.00
Plate Beef.....	20.00 @ 20.00
Rollettes.....	24.00 @ 24.00
Rump Butts.....	20.00 @ 20.00
Mess Pork.....	24.00 @ 24.00
Clear Fat Backs.....	25.50 @ 25.50
Family Back Pork.....	27.00 @ 27.00
Bean Pork.....	20.50 @ 20.50

LARD.

Pure Lard, kettle rendered, per lb., tes.....	15 1/2 @ 15 1/2
Pure Lard.....	14 @ 14
Cooking oil, per gal., in barrels.....	11 @ 11
Bakers' special cooking oil.....	11 @ 11
Barrels, 1/2 over tierces.....	14 @ 14
tierces; tubs and pails, 10 to 80 lbs., 1/2 c to 1 c over tierces.....	14 @ 14

BUTTERINE.

1 to 6, natural color, solids, f. o. b. Chicago.....	21 @ 21
Cartons, rolls or prints, 1 lb.....	22 @ 22
Cartons, rolls or prints, 2 @ 5 lbs.....	21 1/2 @ 21 1/2
Shortenings, 30 @ 60 lb. tubs.....	21 @ 21
Nut Margarine, prints, 1 lb.....	21 @ 21

DRY SALT MEATS.

Clear Bellies, 12 @ 14 avg.....	15.75 @ 15.75
Clear Bellies, 14 @ 16 avg.....	15.50 @ 15.50
Clear Bellies, 18 @ 20 avg.....	14.25 @ 14.25
Rib Bellies, 12 @ 14 avg.....	15.75 @ 15.75
Rib Bellies, 20 @ 25 avg.....	13.50 @ 13.50
Fat Backs, 10 @ 12 avg.....	10.00 @ 10.00
Fat Backs, 12 @ 14 avg.....	10.25 @ 10.25
Fat Backs, 14 @ 16 avg.....	10.75 @ 10.75
Extra Short Clears.....	13.00 @ 13.00
Extra Short Ribs.....	13.00 @ 13.00
Short Clears.....	14.50 @ 14.50
Butts.....	9.50 @ 9.50

WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Skinned Hams.....	32 1/2 @ 32 1/2
Regular Hams.....	30 @ 30
Calas, 4 @ 6 lb. avg.....	14 1/2 @ 14 1/2
Calas, 6 @ 12 lb. avg.....	13 @ 13
New York Shoulders, 8 @ 12 avg.....	16 1/2 @ 16 1/2
Breakfast Bacon, fancy.....	32 1/2 @ 40
Rib Bacon, wide, 8 @ 12 avg., and strip, 4 @ 6 avg.....	17 1/2 @ 17 1/2
Wide, 12 @ 14 avg. and strip, 6 @ 7 avg.....	18 @ 18
Wide, 4 @ 6 avg. and strip, 3 @ 4 avg.....	18 @ 18
Dried Beef Insides.....	44 @ 44
Dried Beef Knuckles.....	44 @ 44
Dried Beef Outsoles.....	43 @ 43
Dried Beef Sets, best.....	46 @ 46
Skinned Roiled Ham.....	40 @ 40

Regular Roiled Hams.....	44 @ 44
Roiled Calas.....	28 @ 28
Cooked Loin Rolls.....	52 @ 52
Cooked Roiled Shoulder.....	28 @ 28

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

P. O. B. CHICAGO.	
Beef Rounds, per set.....	22 @ 22
Beef Export Rounds.....	28 @ 28
Beef Middles, per set.....	55 @ 55
Beef Rungs, per piece.....	23 @ 23
Beef Wessands, small, per doz.....	12 @ 12
Beef Bladders, small, per doz.....	1.50 @ 1.50
Beef Bladders, medium, per doz.....	.75 @ .75
Hog Casings, free of salt, regular.....	1.10 @ 1.10
Hog Casings, f. o. b. extra narrow.....	1.75 @ 1.75
Hog Middles, per set.....	.17 @ .17
Hog Hungs, export.....	.19 @ .19
Hog Bungs, large.....	.14 @ .14
Hog Bungs, medium.....	.9 @ .9
Hog Bungs, narrow.....	.7 @ .7
Hog Stomachs, per piece.....	.8 @ .8
Imported wide Sheep Casings..... @
Imported medium wide Sheep Casings..... @
Imported medium Sheep Casings..... @

FERTILIZERS.

	Per Unit.
Ground dried blood.....	\$2.75 @ 2.85
Unground and crushed blood.....	2.50 @ 2.60
Concentrated tankage, ground.....	2.50 @ 2.75
Hoofmeal.....	2.15 @ 2.25
Ground tankage, 10 to 11%.....	2.10 @ 2.25
Ground tankage, 8% to 9%.....	1.75 @ 1.90
Crushed and unground tankage.....	1.50 @ 1.85
Ground raw bone, per ton.....	23.00 @ 25.00
Ground steam bone, per ton.....	19.00 @ 22.00
Unground steam bone.....	16.00 @ 17.00
Unground bone tankage.....	12.00 @ 14.00

HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.

Per Ton.	
No. 1 horns.....	175.00 @ 200.00
No. 2 horns.....	125.00 @ 150.00
No. 3 horns.....	50.00 @ 75.00
Horns, black.....	18.00 @ 22.00
Horns, striped.....	25.00 @ 30.00
Horns, white.....	35.00 @ 40.00
Round shin bones, heavy.....	55.00 @ 60.00
Round shin bones, lights.....	45.00 @ 50.00
Flat shin bones, heavy.....	50.00 @ 55.00
Flat shin bones, lights.....	40.00 @ 45.00
Thigh bones, heavy.....	55.00 @ 60.00
Thigh bones, lights.....	40.00 @ 45.00
Skulls, jaws and knuckles.....	20.00 @ 22.00

LARD.

Prime, steam, cash.....	11.52 1/2 @ 11.52 1/2
Prime, steam, loose.....	11.07 1/2 @ 11.07 1/2
Leaf.....	11.00 @ 11.00
Compound.....	11 @ 11
Neutral lard.....	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2

STEARINES.

Prime oleo.....	10 @ 10 1/2
Tallow.....	7 @ 7 1/2
Grease, yellow, loose.....	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Grease, A, white, loose.....	8 1/2 @ 7

OILS.

Oleo oil, extra.....	11 1/2 @ 12
Oleo oil, No. 2.....	9 @ 9 1/2
Oleo stock.....	10 @ 10 1/2
Linsed, loose, per gal.....	10 @ 10
Corn oil, loose.....	6 1/2 @ 6 3/4
Soya bean oil, seller, tank, f. o. b. const.....	6 1/2 @ 6 3/4

TALLOW.

Edible.....	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Choice country.....	7 @ 7 1/2
Packers, prime, loose.....	6 3/4 @ 7
Packers, No. 1, loose.....	5 1/2 @ 6
Packers, No. 2.....	3 1/2 @ 4

GREASES.

White, choice.....	6 1/2 @ 6 3/4
White, "A" loose.....	6 @ 6 1/2
White, "B".....	4 1/2 @ 5
Bone, naphtha extracted.....	2 1/2 @ 3
Crackling.....	3 3/4 @ 4 1/4
Horse.....	3 1/2 @ 4
Yellow.....	2 1/2 @ 4
Brown.....	3 1/4 @ 3 1/2
Pigs' foot grease.....	7 @ 7 1/2
Garbage, grease, loose.....	2 @ 2 1/2
Glycerine, C. P.....	14 1/4 @ 14 1/4
Glycerine, dynamite.....	12 @ 12
Glycerine, crude soap.....	8 @ 8 1/2
Glycerine, candle.....	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2

COTTONSEED OILS.

White, deodorized, pkgs.....	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2
P. S. Y., loose, Chicago.....	8 @ 8 1/4
P. S. Y., soap grade, loose.....	8 @ 7 1/4
Soan stock, bbls., concn., 65 f. o. b.....	2 1/2 @ 3
Tex.....	1 @ 1 1/4
Soap stock, loose, 50% f. s. Chicago.....	1 @ 1 1/4
Hydrogenated oil.....	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2

COOPERAGE.

Retail Section

New Head Appeals to Master Butchers

The new president of the United Master Butchers of America, Joseph F. Seng of Milwaukee, has issued his first letter to the members. In his message, which he has asked THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER to publish, President Seng urges all master butchers to assist him in building a better, bigger and broader organization, and he states that the keynote of it will be service. President Seng's letter is as follows:

Milwaukee, Wis., August 26, 1921.
To the Master Butchers of America:

With the work and pleasure of the twenty-sixth annual convention at Detroit a part of past history, it behooves us to get back into the routine of work again. Business and association work need our closest attention. A good business man is always a good member of an association. We are not so old that growth and prosperity are beyond us. Therefore, because of no indications of going backwards, it does not mean that we are making progress.

May I therefore be permitted to call upon each and every member of the national body, all the officers and members of the locals as well as every real, live, up-to-date butcher who has not as yet affiliated himself with any butchers' association, to help and assist the national officers to build up a bigger, better and broader organization?

Let us be progressive and active, always alive to something new and for the good of the noble vocation of the meat business.

Abuse and adverse criticism has been our lot for a number of years at the hands of a section of the press but very much less by the public, with whom we have daily contact. Nevertheless, in being fair and reasonable, rendering service to our patrons to the extent of the best that is in us, we have risen above it all with a clear conscience and a spirit of fairness, so that we need never to fear any criticism.

May I call upon you, my dear brother butchers and associate officers of national and locals, to join me in rendering service to our Creator, service to our family, service to our patrons, and, last, but not least, to be of service to our association of master butchers. Without your aid and help we, your officers, are unable to accomplish anything worth while. Your assistance and co-operation will enable us to accomplish great things.

Let us not stop for self pity, but look up and firmly resolve that what service we can render our neighbor is one of the most creditable deeds on this good old earth. By putting aside all selfishness, greed and envy of business strife and by working together we may look forward towards the end, from which no one can escape, with the great satisfaction of having done the best there was in us.

I thank you all for the high honor you have entrusted me with in my election to the national presidency, and I assure you that I will render service to the master butchers of America to the best of my ability.

Sincerely and fraternally yours,
JOSEPH F. SENG.

CHANGES IN RETAIL FOOD PRICES.

An increase of 2.7 per cent in the retail cost of food to the average family in July, as compared with June, is shown by the retail food index issued by the United States Department of Labor through the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Prices of 43 food articles are reported to the Bureau each month by retail dealers in 51 important cities. From these prices average prices are made for each article. These average prices are then "weighted" according to the quantity of each article consumed in the average workingman's family.

During the month from June 15, 1921, to July 15, 1921, 16 of the 43 articles on which monthly prices are secured, increased in price as follows: Potatoes, 26 per cent; strictly fresh eggs, 20 per cent; butter, 16 per cent; ham, 4 per cent; lard, 3 per cent; oranges, 3 per cent; sirloin steak, round steak, pork chops, bacon, leg of lamb, hens, canned tomatoes, tea and prunes, 1 per cent. The price of nut margarine increased less than five-tenths of 1 per cent.

Twenty-three articles decreased in price during the month from June 15 to July 15, as follows: Sugar, 9 per cent; cabbage, 8 per cent; plate beef, 6 per cent; onions, 5 per cent; chuck roast, 4 per cent; oleomargarine, 3 per cent; rib roast, canned salmon, evaporated milk, flour, cornmeal and bananas, 2 per cent; fresh milk, crisco,

bread, cornflakes, rice, baked beans, canned corn, canned peas, and raisins, 1 per cent. The price of macaroni and cream of wheat decreased less than five-tenths of 1 per cent.

For the year period, July 15, 1920 to July 15, 1921, the percentage decrease in all articles of food combined was 32 per cent. The price of raisins increased 9 per cent. The price of all the other articles decreased. Lard and crisco decreased 42 per cent; oleomargarine, 32 per cent; plate beef and butter, 31 per cent; chuck roast and strictly fresh eggs, 27 per cent; nut margarine, 25 per cent; pork chops, 22 per cent; bacon, 21 per cent; round steak, 20 per cent; rib roast, 18 per cent; sirloin steak, 17 per cent; ham, 15 per cent; leg of lamb and hens, 14 per cent.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Lewis Burchart will open a meat market in Sharon, Pa.

R. S. Grinsdale has opened a meat market at Decatur, Ill.

Frank Loshinske has bought the meat market of Zimdars Brothers at Waupun, Wis.

Horace Detrick has installed meat departments in both of his grocery stores at Bellefontaine, Ohio.

Mr. Silvers has leased a store in Galesburg, Ill., which he will open with a stock of meats and other merchandise.

R. L. Potterof will open a meat market in Enderlin, N. Dak.

Charles Handy has opened a meat market in Forest City, Ia.

H. J. Voegel has bought a meat market at Rapid City, S. Dak.

Mike Thennis has opened a meat market in Waubay, S. Dak.

Dan Beville will erect a sanitary meat market at Center Hill, Fla.

The Pioneer Meat Market, Fellows, Cal., has been damaged by fire.

George Calhorn has engaged in the meat business at Cushing, Minn.

Charles C. Selby has engaged in the meat business at Salina, Kans.

Clifton Carper has purchased the Craig meat market at Norcatur, Kans.

C. O. Stewart has sold his meat market in Burlington, Ia., to Albert Roth.

Wollen's meat market, Mount Vernon, Wash., has opened for business.

C. L. Reed has sold his meat market at Manchester, Kans., to Harry Wolf.

The Crescent Meat Market, at Sawtelle, Cal., has been sold to James Smith.

Ed Neece has bought an interest in the Liberty meat market, at Liberty, Ill.

Barber & Fields' meat market, at Haleyville, Ala., has been damaged by fire.

Perry Brothers have sold the City Meat Market at Alta Vista, Kans., to F. G. Meier.

The meat market of C. Gervasoni & Sons, at Petaluma, Cal., has been sold to L. Lenci.

Wm. Drenan has sold the Pioneer Meat Market at Nickerson, Kans., to Paul Schenback.

J. A. Glasmon, meat dealer at Sleepy Eye, Minn., has plans ready for a new business building.

Waddell & Boyer have remodeled the Williams House at Charlotte, Mich., for their meat market.

W. A. Trammel has opened a meat market in Phoenix, Ariz., under name of the White House Market.

A meat market has been opened at Bear-den, Ark., by J. O. Higginbotham, George Fultz and George Hill.

The City Meat Market, Bismarck, N. D., will open in a new location on October 1, with entire new equipment.

Fred Swisher has sold the S. & S. Meat Market, Hoopestown, Ill., to the United Meat Company of Watseka, Ill.

R. W. Craig has purchased the meat market of Cox & Hatfield at Russellville, Ark., and added it to his grocery store.

The Frisco Market, El Dorado, Kans., has taken over the meat department of the Pure Food Grocery at 205 N. Main street.

The Family Meat Market has been opened in Puyallup, Wash., in connection with the Family Grocery. H. Sheldrup is the proprietor.

The L. M. Williams meat market, Kansas City, Kans., has purchased the meat market of C. C. Schneider at 200 Kansas avenue.

For Sausage Makers

BELL'S
 Patent Parchment Lined
SAUSAGE
BAGS
 and
SAUSAGE
SEASONINGS

For Samples and Prices, write

THE WM. G. BELL CO.
 BOSTON MASS.

R. T. Hick will erect a meat market in Easton, Pa.

Sam Schur plans to open a meat market in Lena, Wis.

Larsen & Son are building a meat market in Chino, Cal.

Elmer Jenkins has opened a meat market in Sykesville, Md.

L. Monroe & Son have opened a meat market in Delaware, Ohio.

John McGuire has opened a meat and grocery store in Bristol, Pa.

Adamat and Klatt have purchased a meat market in Watertown, Wis.

The Elkhorn Meat Market has been opened at Alamosa, Cal., by J. P. Asher.

E. Folger is making extensive improvements in his meat market at Monett, Md.

Martin Maciejewski has sold his meat market at Berlin, Wis., to his sons, Charles and Guy.

Carl Shahan has bought the interest of his partner in the State Market, at Olympia, Wash.

The Thomas Market Company of Chicago plans to open a meat market in Manitowoc, Wis.

The meat department of the Palace Market, at Moberg, S. D., has been reopened by A. P. Sell.

The Santa Clara Meat Market, at Santa Clara, Cal., has been sold by C. C. Green to J. Villeneuve.

William J. Flynn has bought the grocery and provision business of H. H. Chamberlin, at Concord, N. H.

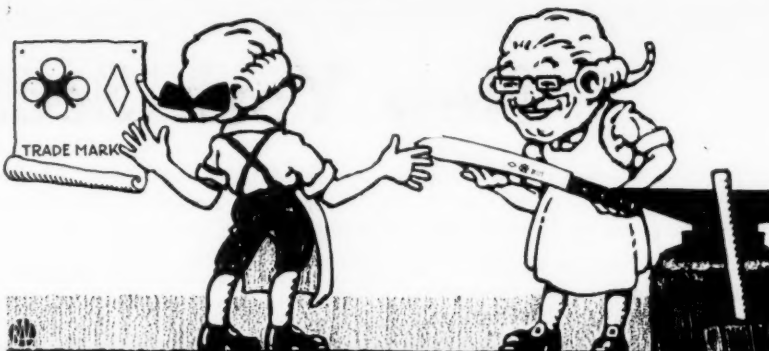
Francis & Lessard have bought the market and provision store of A. E. Aiken, at Hampton Beach, Mass.

The Otto Hammermeister meat market at Manitowoc, Wis., has been damaged by fire to the extent of \$500.

The Park Grocery and Meat Market has been opened at Laramie, Wyo., by A. B. Caverly and H. B. Laycock.

John and Fred Gaudreau have bought the Palace Meat Market at Concordia, Kans., from C. D. Peterson.

Guy W. Minton has bought the retail business of Joseph Helleny, at Zeigler, Ill., and will add a meat market.



HAND FORGED ON THE ANVIL FROM DOUBLE SHEAR STEEL

John Wilson's Butcher Knives and Steels

1750 Standard of the World 1921
 THE BEST THEN THE BEST TODAY

I. WILSON, SYCAMORE STREET, SHEFFIELD, ENG.

Sole American Agents

Boker Cutlery & Hardware Co., Inc., New York, N. Y.

Edward Robinson has sold the Cold Storage Meat Market, at St. John, Wash., to A. J. Haynes, of Rockford.

William Banker and M. Krebsner have bought the grocery store and meat market of William Peters, at Utica, N. Y.

The grocery and meat market of David Tzinberg, at St. Louis, Mo., has been damaged by fire to the extent of \$4,500.

J. B. Maus and N. B. Schultenover will open a meat market in St. Cloud, Minn., under name of the East Side Market.

The Superior Packing Company, a meat market in Superior, Wis., has been purchased by Ansell Brothers & Milavitz.

The M. Evans meat market, at Woodstock, Ill., has been sold to the Shinner Company, which operates a string of meat markets in this section.

John L. Pitcher and Lawrence Pluntz, proprietors of the St. Paul Park Meat Market, St. Paul, Minn., have filed voluntary petitions in bankruptcy.

W. D. Smith and Glenn W. Jackson are constructing a building in Santa Monica, Cal., the lower floor of which will be occupied by a grocery, vegetable, fruit and meat market.

Henry Balzer, Sr., has purchased the interest of Otto Spangler in the Spangler & Kliner meat market, at Sun Prairie, Wis. The firm will hereafter be known as Kliner & Balzer.

Zedwick & Son are opening a meat market in Corvallis, Ore. Charles McDowell and Willard Green have taken over

Arnold Bros., Inc.

656-666 W. Randolph Street
 Chicago, Ill.

Packers of

**HAMS BACON LARD**

Manufacturers of
High Grade Sausage

Summer Sausage of Extra Quality
 a Specialty

U. S. Government Inspection

the meat market at Philomath, Ore., formerly conducted by Zedwick & Son.

Joseph Horomanski and Stephen Spitz, proprietors of the Wahconah Cash Market, Boston, Mass., have filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy. Their liabilities are listed at \$2,117 and their assets at \$800.

Thomson & Taylor Company

*Recleaned Whole and Ground
 Spices for Meat Packers*

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Established 1857

Rohe & Brother**Pork and Beef Packers and Lard Refiners**

Export Office

344 Produce Exchange

Main Office

NEW YORK

527 West 36th Street

Curers of the Celebrated
 "REGAL" Ham, Breakfast
 Bacon and Shoulder.

Manufacturers of the
 Famous Brand "PURITY" Lard.

Goods for Export and Home
 Trade in any Desired Package.

PACKING HOUSES

534 to 540 W. 37th St. 539 to 543 W. 36th St.
 547 to 549 W. 35th St.

New York Section

Wm. C. Buehe, treasurer, Wilson & Company, Chicago, was in New York this week.

W. T. Hurd, poultry department, Swift & Company, New York, is in Chicago this week.

The New York Produce Exchange will be closed all day Saturday as well as Monday, Labor Day.

J. H. Burns, manager of the provision department, Joseph Stern & Sons Co., is in Chicago this week.

J. W. Paton, of the dressed beef department, Morris & Company, Chicago, is in town for a few days, resting on his golf honors.

E. C. Hartman, office manager of Joseph Stern & Sons Co., returned on Monday from a vacation in the Adirondacks, looking fine.

L. F. Gerber, plant manager of the Nagle Packing Company, Jersey City, is spending his vacation on an automobile tour of the White Mountains.

G. J. Edwards, general manager of the New York district of Swift & Company, has just returned from a two weeks' va-

cation spent in golfing on the various links in and around New York.

J. A. Moran, known as the "Judge" in the 120 Broadway office of Armour and Company, is on his vacation. It is understood that Mr. Moran is making a tour of New England in his car.

The new store at 307 Columbus Avenue, which is being conducted by Joseph and Harold Heim, is proving a wonderful success. Nothing but the very finest grades of meats are handled in this shop.

Prices realized on Swift & Company's sales of carcass beef in New York City for the week ending August 27, on shipments sold out, ranged from 7 to 19 cents per pound, and averaged 12.17 cents per pound.

Arthur Burck, who took charge of his father's business while the latter attended the convention at Detroit, is enjoying a well earned vacation. Mr. Burck left last week in his car for Atlantic Highlands and Atlantic City.

A. R. Fay, transportation department, G. R. Cain, advertising department, W. C. Christy, branch house provision department, Swift & Company, Chicago, and C. T. Richardson, construction department,

Swift & Company, Boston, are in town this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank P. Burck of Brooklyn remained at Detroit for a few days following the recent master butchers' convention, and then left for Chicago, where they visited the stock yards and other places of interest. While in Chicago Mr. and Mrs. Burck were royally entertained by John T. Russell, ex-national president, and John Kotal, national secretary of the United Master Butchers.

The number of pounds of meat, fish, poultry and game seized and destroyed in the city of New York during the week ending Saturday, August 27, 1921, are reported by the New York City Health Department as follows: Meat—Manhattan, 22,033 lbs.; Brooklyn, 226 lbs.; Bronx, 29 lbs.; total, 22,288 lbs. Poultry and game—Manhattan, 747 lbs.; Bronx, 2 lbs.; total, 749 lbs. Fish — Manhattan, 320 lbs.; Bronx, 3 lbs.; total, 323 lbs.

Nicholas Meyer, of the general office of the New York Dressed Meat Company, and one of the editors of "The Armour Oval," has just returned from a two weeks' vacation spent in Hortonville, New York. Mr. Meyer had a wonderful time boating, fishing, swimming, dancing and doing all the other things that make a vacation enjoyable. For the benefit of his admirers it is added that Mr. Meyer is still a bachelor.

Harold Heim, youngest member of Ye Olde New York Branch, Master Butchers of America, and secretary and treasurer of the New York retail butchers' plate glass protective fund, was married at 6:30 Wednesday evening in the Hotel Pennsylvania. Mr. Heim is the son of Joseph Heim, who is very well known in the trade, and an active member of the master butchers. The bride is Miss Minna Meyers, daughter of the late Sam Meyers, former president of the Albany, N. Y., association. While the wedding was more or less private, the guests in addition to the bride and groom's family came from Albany and other cities as far as Los Angeles. Mr. and Mrs. Heim will visit Atlantic City, Washington, Baltimore and other southern cities.

That veteran casing man, A. W. Gaddum of the Canada Casing Company, is a real diplomat and a star salesman. Recently one of his customers objected to the width of some hog casings he had bought and this is something like what Mr. Gaddum said: "Yes, Mr. Schwinemund, you are perfectly right, but hereafter you will never have cause to find fault again. Our firm has a new X-ray machine with which every hog is carefully examined. If the casings are not wide enough, that particular hog is not killed at the time your order is being filled. It is a very expensive machine, but worth all it cost, because now we can please all customers." The customer was happy. Never again in a fit of anger did he mispronounce Gaddum's name!

WHOLESALE DRESSED MEAT PRICES.

Wholesale prices of Western dressed fresh meats were quoted by the U. S. Bureau of Markets at Chicago and three Eastern markets on Thursday, Sept. 3, 1921, as follows:

Fresh Beef—		CHICAGO.	BOSTON.	NEW YORK.	PHILA.
STEERS:					
Choice		\$17.00@17.50	\$17.00@18.00	\$17.00@18.00	\$18.00@19.00
Good		15.50@16.50	14.50@15.00	15.00@16.00	15.00@16.50
Medium		11.50@14.00	13.00@14.00	12.00@14.00	13.00@14.00
Common		8.50@10.50	11.00@12.00	8.00@10.00	9.00@11.00
COWS:					
Good		11.00@11.50	11.00@11.00	9.00@10.00	9.00@10.00
Medium		9.50@10.50	9.50@10.00	8.00@9.00	9.00@10.00
Common		8.00@9.00	9.00@9.50	7.00@8.00	8.00@9.00
BULLS:					
Good		11.00@11.50	11.00@11.00	9.00@10.00	9.00@10.00
Medium		9.50@10.50	9.50@10.00	8.00@9.00	9.00@10.00
Common		8.00@9.00	9.00@9.50	7.00@8.00	8.00@9.00
Fresh Veal—					
Choice		19.00@21.00	24.00@25.00	24.00@25.00	24.00@25.00
Good		18.00@19.00	20.00@22.00	20.00@22.00	20.00@22.00
Medium		15.00@17.00	13.00@14.00	17.00@19.00	16.00@17.00
Common		11.00@14.00	12.00@12.50	12.50@16.00	14.00@15.00
Fresh Lamb and Mutton—					
LAMBS:					
Choice		21.00@22.00	20.00@22.00	18.00@20.00	21.00@23.00
Good		18.00@19.00	18.00@20.00	16.00@18.00	18.00@20.00
Medium		16.00@17.00	16.00@17.00	14.00@16.00	16.00@18.00
Common		13.00@15.00	14.00@15.00	10.00@14.00	13.00@16.00
YEARLINGS:					
Good		11.00@11.50	12.00@12.00	11.00@12.00	12.00@13.00
Medium		9.00@10.00	9.00@11.00	9.00@11.00	11.00@12.00
Common		8.00@8.90	7.00@8.00	5.00@8.00	8.00@10.00
Fresh Pork Cuts—					
LOINS:					
8-10 lb. average		28.00@30.00	28.00@29.00	27.00@28.00	24.00@27.00
10-12 lb. average		26.00@27.00	27.00@28.00	25.00@27.00	24.00@26.00
12-14 lb. average		22.00@24.00	23.00@26.00	22.00@24.00	20.00@22.00
14-16 lb. average		19.00@21.00	20.00@21.00	16.00@19.00	18.00@20.00
16 lb. over		15.00@18.00	15.00@17.00	15.00@17.00	14.00@16.00
SHOULDERS:					
Plain		14.00@15.00	14.00@15.00	15.00@16.00	13.50@15.00
Skinned		14.00@15.00	14.00@15.00	15.00@16.00	13.50@15.00
PICNICS:					
4-6 lb. average		12.00@12.50	14.50@15.00	13.00@14.00	13.00@14.00
6-8 lb. average		11.00@12.00	14.00@14.50	13.00@14.00	13.00@14.00
BUTTS:					
Boneless		18.00@20.00	17.00@18.00	17.00@18.00	16.00@18.00
Boston style		18.00@20.00	17.00@18.00	17.00@18.00	16.00@18.00

*Veal prices include "hide on" at Chicago and New York.

MR. PACKER:**Do you know
WHY? →**

Do you get our Weekly Market Report? If not, advise us. We want to keep you posted, by mail or wire at our expense.

That Kansas City is the BEST MARKET in the West to buy your Live Stock?

Because they sell better worth the money than on any other Western market.

Fat grass cattle coming from Texas and Colorado are selling at low prices here. A trial order will prove the truth of our assertion.

For "Service that Satisfies" send that next order to

SCHWARTZ, BOLEN & Co.
Live Stock Order Buyers

STOCK YARDS

KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

LIONEL M. LEVINE

CONSULTING ENGINEER

PACKING PLANTS—REFRIGERATION
PLANS AND SUPERVISION

29 BROADWAY NEW YORK

LEHNER CROSSES THE CONTINENT.

During July Joseph Lehner, the well-known butchers' supply man of Brooklyn, N. Y., in company with some friends enjoyed a thirty days' sightseeing trip across the continent to California. Mr. Lehner after his return wrote an account of the outing for THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER which was full of interest.

From Chicago the party went to Kansas City where they were impressed with the stock yards. On the way to Denver they stopped at Pueblo which on June 3 was almost wiped out by a flood and where the roadbed had just been replaced. At Colorado Springs an excursion was taken to Pike's Peak and at Denver a trip was made to Point Lookout, the burial place of Col. Wm. F. Cody ("Buffalo Bill"). The Grand Canyon was also visited.

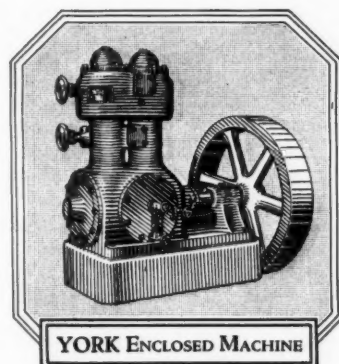
California delighted the travelers, who were much taken with Riverside and its Mission Inn, creating an old Spanish atmosphere, and the modern beauty of Los Angeles and Pasadena. Del Monte was interesting on account of the fruit industry and its canning factories. San Francisco, Portland and Seattle were visited in turn.

The party came east through the Canadian Rockies. The cities of Victoria and Vancouver, B. C., the one an old-fashioned English city, the other typically American, aroused interest. Banff, with the largest national park in the world, and the Great Divide, and Moose Jaw, where bands of cowboys gave exhibitions, were objects of admiration.

After a day at St. Paul and Minneapolis another stop was made in Chicago and some time spent at the stock yards. Mr. Lehner was very much interested in them as he had been in the meat business so many years. Harry Beloit of Roanoke, Va., an Armour man, was the host of the day.

Altogether the 30-day tour was a huge success and all the party were enthusiastic over it.

Are you taking advantage of the service available on the "Practical Points for the Trade" page? Refer all questions on any feature of packinghouse practice to this department.



RELIABLE REFRIGERATION for the Butcher

When a Butcher buys refrigerating equipment, the thought uppermost in his mind, in most cases, is the reliability of the machine. Can he absolutely depend upon it to perform the work? A shut-down at a time when his refrigerator is well stocked would mean a heavy loss, due to spoiled meats.

York Refrigerating Machines have demonstrated their absolute reliability by more than thirty-five years of satisfactory service, which has given them a high reputation throughout the refrigerating field.

Many butchers in all parts of the United States, and in Foreign Countries, are using York Mechanical Refrigeration in marketing high grade products. We invite all Butchers to investigate the York System of Refrigeration, and believe it will prove profitable to them in most cases.

YORK MANUFACTURING CO.

(Ice Making and Refrigerating Machinery exclusively)

YORK, PA.



Have You Proved It?

Customers have been asking their meat markets about "that different meat paper that doesn't soak up water and blood—doesn't go to pieces before they get home and does protect the clothing."

That order you have just neglected to place may be standing between you and more good business. Folks appreciate well wrapped meat and while KVP Blood Proof is actually more economical, the big advantage is customer satisfaction.

Ask for Sample Sheet.
Order Direct or
Thru Dealer

"World's
Model
Paper Mill"



Kalamazoo Vegetable Parchment Co.
Kalamazoo, Michigan, U. S. A.

NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

LIVE CATTLE.

Steers, inferior to prime	6.00@9.25
Cows, common to medium	1.25@3.50
Bulls, common to good	3.00@4.25
Heifers, mixed	3.75@6.75

LIVE CALVES.

Calves, veals, prime, per 100 lbs.	@15.00
Calves, veals, culls, per 100 lbs.	8.00@9.00
Calves, veals, common to medium	9.50@13.50

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Spring lambs, 100 lbs., prime	10.00@10.50
Sheep, ewes, 100 lbs.	4.75@5.00
Sheep, common to good, per 100 lbs.	2.75@4.50
Sheep, culls, per 100 lbs.	1.50@2.50

LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy	@10.00
Hogs, medium	@11.00
Hogs, 140 lbs.	@11.00
Pigs, under 70 lbs.	@10.00
Rough	6.50@7.00

DRESSED BEEF

CITY DRESSED.

Choice, native, heavy	19 @20
Choice, native, light	20 @21
Native, common to fair	16 @18

WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Native steers, 800@1,000 lbs.	17½@18½
Native steers, 600@800 lbs.	18 @19
Native choice yearlings, 400@600 lbs.	19 @20
Western steers, 600@800 lbs.	16 @17
Western steers, 400@600 lbs.	10 @12
Texas steers, 400@600 lbs.	8 @10
Good to choice heifers	17 @18
Common to fair heifers	17 @18
Choice cows	13 @14
Common to fair cows	7 @8
Fresh Bologna bulls	8 @10

BEEF CUTS.

	Western.	City.
No. 1 ribs	@10	23 @24
No. 2 ribs	@13	@22
No. 3 ribs	@10	20 @21
No. 1 loins	@27	30 @32
No. 2 loins	@15	@30
No. 3 loins	@10	@28
No. 1 hinds and ribs	22 @23	23 @24
No. 2 hinds and ribs	19 @20	20 @22
No. 3 hinds and ribs	18 @19	16 @18
No. 1 rounds	@15	@18
No. 2 rounds	@10	@17
No. 3 rounds	@9	@16
No. 1 chucks	@9	@12
No. 2 chucks	@6	@10
No. 3 chucks	@3	8 @9

DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city dressed, good to prime, per lb.	@30
Veals, country dressed, per lb.	@23
Western calves, choice	19 @21
Western calves, fair to good	16 @18
Grassers and buttermilks	10 @16

DRESSED HOGS.

Hogs, heavy	16
Hogs, 180 lbs.	16½
Hogs, 160 lbs.	16½
Hogs, 140 lbs.	16½
Pigs	16½

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Lambs, choice, spring	24 @25
Lambs, poor to good	13 @24
Sheep, choice	11 @13
Sheep, medium to good	10 @11
Sheep, culls	5 @10

PROVISIONS.

(Jobbing Trade.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. avg.	28 @29
Smoked hams, 12@14 avg.	27 @28
Smoked picnic, light	16 @17
Smoked picnic, heavy	14 @15
Smoked shoulders	16 @17
Smoked beef tongue, per lb.	36 @38
Smoked bacon (rib in)	22 @23
Dried beef sets	43 @45
Pickled bellies, heavy	16 @17

FRESH PORK CUTS.

Fresh pork loins, Western	29 @30
Frozen pork loins	24 @25
Fresh pork tenderloins	43 @45
Frozen pork tenderloins	43 @45
Shoulders, city	@17
Shoulders, Western	16 @17
Butts, regular, Western	18 @19
Butts, regular, fresh city	@24
Butts, boneless, Western	23 @24
Fresh hams, city	@15
Fresh picnic hams, Western	14 @15
Extra lean pork trimmings	17 @18

BONES, HOOFS AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, avg., 48 to 50 lbs., per 100 pcs.	80.00@100.00
Flat shin bones, avg., 40 to 45 lbs., per 100 pcs.	70.00@80.00
Black hooft, per ton	30.00@40.00
Striped hooft, per ton	30.00@40.00
White hooft, per ton	70.00@85.00
Thigh bones, avg. 85 to 90 lbs., per 100 pcs.	90.00@100.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 1s.	225.00@275.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 2s.	175.00@200.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 3s.	100.00@150.00

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues, L.C., trm'd	@43c.	a pound
Fresh steer tongues, untrimmed	@43c.	a pound
Calves heads, scalded	@65c.	a piece
Sweetbreads, veal	@75c.	a pair
Sweetbreads, beef	@55c.	a pound
Beef kidneys	@18c.	a pound
Mutton kidneys	@5c.	each
Livers, beef	@13c.	a pound
Oxtails	@9c.	a pound
Hearts, beef	@5c.	a pound
Rolls, beef	@22½c.	a pound
Tenderloin beef, Western	@50c.	a pound
Lambs' fries	@9c.	a pair

BUTCHER'S FAT.

Ordinary shop fat	@1
Edible breast fat	@3
Inedible breast fat	@2½
Edible suet	@4
Inedible Suet	@3
Shop bones, per cwt.	@15

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle	@2.00
Sheep, imp., medium wide, per bundle	@1.75
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle	@1.25
Sheep, imp., narrow, per bundle	@.95
Hog, free of salt, tcs. or bls., per lb., f. a. b. New York	@1.40
Hog, extra narrow, selected, per lb.	@1.75
Hog middles	@20
Hog bungs	@15
Hog bungs, export	@23
Beef rounds, domestic, per set, f. o. b. New York	@30
Beef rounds, export, per set, f. o. b. New York	@40
Beef bungs, f. o. b. New York	@24
Beef middles, per set, f. o. b. New York	@60
Beef, weasands, No. 1s, each	@15
Beef bladders, small, per doz.	@1.50
Beef, weasands, No. 2s, each	@6

SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sing., white	16	19
Pepper, Sing., black	9½	12½
Pepper, red	28	32
Allspice	5	8
Cinnamon	12	16
Coriander	8	11
Cloves	26	31
Ginger	10	13
Mace	34	39

CURING MATERIALS.

	85ls.	Dble. bags.
Refined saltpetre, granulated	9%	9%
Refined saltpetre, small crystals	10%	10%
Refined nitrate soda, C. L., gran.	5%	5%
Refined nitrate soda, L. C. L., gran.	5%	5%
Refined nitrate soda, C. L., crystal	6	5%
Refined nitrate soda, L. C. L., crystal	6%	6%
Double refined nitrate of soda and saltpetre in kegs, 100 to 150 lbs. net, 1c over above prices.		

GREEN CALFSKINS.

	5-9	9½-12¼	12½-14	14-18	18 lbs. up.
Prime No. 1 veals	.22	2.15	2.40	2.75	3.25
Prime No. 2 veals	.20	1.95	2.15	2.50	3.00
Buttermilk No. 1	.19	1.90	2.15	2.35	...
Buttermilk No. 2	.18	1.70	1.90	2.10	...
Branded grubby	.12	1.10	1.25	1.50	1.75
No. 3	.11	1.00	1.10	...	...

DRESSED POULTRY.

FRESH KILLED.

Fowls—Fresh—dry packed, milk fed—12 to box.	
Western, 60 lbs. and over to dozen, lb.	@35
Western, 48 to 56 lbs. to dozen, lb.	@33
Western, 43 to 47 lbs. to dozen, lb.	@31
Western, 36 to 42 lbs. to dozen, lb.	@29
Western, 30 to 35 lbs. to dozen, lb.	@26
Western, under 30 lbs. to dozen, lb.	@23

Fowls—Fresh—dry packed, corn fed—12 to box.	
Western, 60 lbs. and over to dozen, lb.	@34
Western, 48 to 56 lbs. to dozen, lb.	@33
Western, 43 to 47 lbs. to dozen, lb.	@31
Western, 36 to 42 lbs. to dozen, lb.	@29
Western, 30 to 35 lbs. to dozen, lb.	@26
Western, under 30 lbs. to dozen, lb.	@24

Fowls—Fresh—Dry Packed—Barrels.	
Western, dry picked, 5 lbs. and over, lb.	@34
Western, dry picked, 4½ lbs. each, lb.	@32
Western, dry picked, 4 lbs. each, lb.	@31
Western, dry picked, 3½ lbs. each, lb.	@29
Western, dry picked, 3 lbs. and under, lb.	@27

Old Cocks—Fresh—dry packed—boxes or bls.	
Western, dry picked, boxes	@23
Western, scalded, barrels	@22

Ducks—	
Long Island Spring, per lb.	@28
Squabs—	
Prime, white, 10 lbs. to doz., doz.	6.75@7.00
Prime, white, 9 lbs. to doz., doz.	6.00@6.25
Prime, white, 8 lbs. to doz., doz.	5.25@5.50
Prime, white, 7 lbs. to doz., doz.	4.25@4.75
Prime, white, 6 to 6½ lbs. to doz.	3.00@3.50
Culls, per dozen	1.25@1.50

LIVE POULTRY.

Fowls, via express, colored	24 @30
Broilers, colored, via express	24 @32
Old roosters	16 @16
Turkeys, via freight	25 @25
Ducks, via express	22 @24
Geese, via express	13 @13
Pigeons, per pair	30 @30
Guineas, per pair	90 @90

BUTTER.

Creamery (92 score)	41½ @41½
Creamery (higher scoring lots)	42 @42½
Creamery firsts	39 @40½
Creamery, seconds	34½ @36½
Creamery, lower grades	32 @34

EGGS.

Fresh gathered, extras, per doz.	41 @44
Fresh gathered, extra firsts	37 @40
Fresh gathered, firsts	33 @36
Fresh gathered, seconds	28 @32
Fresh gathered, checks, fair to choice, dry	21 @23
Fresh gathered, dirties, No. 1	25 @27

FERTILIZER MARKETS.

BASIS NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed, 3 and 50, per ton.	28.00@30.00
Bone meal, raw, per ton.	30.00@32.50
Dried blood, high grade	2.75@3.00
Nitrate of soda—spot	@2.20
Bone black, discard, sugar house del., New York	nom.20.00@25.00
Ground tankage, N. Y., 9 to 12 per cent ammonia	2.50, 2.75 and 10c
Fish scrap, dried, 11 per cent ammonia and 15 per cent bone phosphate, delivered, Baltimore	2.75 and 10c
Foreign fish guano, testing 13@14 per cent ammonia and about 10 per cent B. Phos.	
lime	3.25 and 10c
Wet, acidulated, 7 per cent ammonia per ton, f.o.b. factory (35c per unit available phos. acid)	@.....
Sulphate ammonia, for shipment, per 100 lbs., guar., 25 per cent in bags	2.00@2.10
Muriate of potash, 80-85%, per unit K ₂ O.	.85@.90
Sulphate of Potash, 90-95%, per unit K ₂ O.	@1.10

